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**DOCUMENT TITLE: INTERIM FINAL REPORT EVALUATION OF SOLID  
WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS FORT BLISS, TEXAS HAZARDOUS WASTE  
CONSULTATION**

**DATE: 3-7 AUGUST 1987**

**PROGRAM: 33**



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# **UNITED STATES ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY**

**ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD 21010-5422**

**INTERIM FINAL REPORT  
HAZARDOUS WASTE CONSULTATION NO. 37-26-1647-88  
EVALUATION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS  
FORT BLISS, TEXAS  
3-7 AUGUST 1987**

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY  
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND 21010-8422



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

MSHB-ME-SE

3 June 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR: Commander, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, ATTN: ATMD, Fort Monroe, VA 23651-5451

SUBJECT: Interim Final Report, Hazardous Waste Consultation No. 37-26-1647-88,  
Evaluation of Solid Waste Management Units, Fort Bliss, Texas, 3-7 August 1987

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose, conclusions, and a summary of the recommendations of the enclosed report follow:

a. Purpose. The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) requested the assistance of the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAHA) to evaluate Solid Waste Management Units (SWMU's) present at Fort Bliss. The information generated from this study will aid the installation in identifying those units which require environmental sampling and/or remedial action for compliance with Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 264.101, Corrective Action for Solid Waste Management Units.

b. Conclusions. Several SWMU's at Fort Bliss exhibit continuing releases of hazardous constituents; however, most of these units are currently undergoing corrective action in coordination with the installation, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Texas Water Commission and this Agency. Our field investigations located a number of abandoned surface dumping sites including fuels, waste oils and debris. Most of these sites are in or near a discernible SWMU as identified under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Section 3004(u). The majority of SWMU's at Fort Bliss require no corrective action and exhibit no releases of hazardous or potentially hazardous constituents. These units are closed landfills or facilities such as oxidation lagoons or other units which conform to operating regulations and show no signs of releases. Ground-water contamination potential is mitigated by climate and geology such that leachate is unlikely to occur, and hazardous constituents penetrating the surface are inhibited by a high evaporation rate, low precipitation, soils of low permeability and extensive depths to ground water.

c. Recommendations. To ensure regulatory compliance, we recommend the following: Forward this report for review by State and EPA region regulatory authorities. Arrange a visual site inspection at Fort Bliss with the State, EPA and this Agency. Perform the environmental sampling and remedial action as required for SWMU's (FTBL-002, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 024, 025, 027, 028).

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Enc1

*For Roy D. Miller, LTC, MS*  
PAUL R. THIES  
LTC, MS  
Chief, Waste Disposal  
Engineering Division

CF:  
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Cdr, USAHA Fld Spt Actv, FPMC (w/enc1)

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REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
U. S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY  
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND 21010-5422



HSHB-ME-SE

INTERIM FINAL REPORT  
HAZARDOUS WASTE CONSULTATION NO. 37-26-1647-88  
EVALUATION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS  
FORT BLISS, TEXAS  
3-7 AUGUST 1987

1. **AUTHORITY.** Letter, HQ TRADOC, ATMD, 25 June 1986, subject: FY 87 Field Service Requirements.

2. **PURPOSE.** To evaluate SWMU's at Fort Bliss, and to identify those units requiring environmental sampling or remedial action.

3. **GENERAL.**

a. Personnel Contacted. Appendix A provides a list of personnel contacted during this study.

b. USAEHA Study Personnel. Mr. Wayne L. Hardcastle, Environmental Scientist and Jack M. Heller, Ph.D., Environmental Scientist, Waste Disposal Engineering Division, performed this study.

c. Abbreviations and Definitions. Appendix B provides a list of abbreviations and definitions of terms used in this report.

d. Background.

(1) Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities seeking a permit after 8 November 1984, under Section 3004(u) of the RCRA (as amended by the HSWA of 1984), are required to address corrective action for all releases of HW or HW constituents from any SWMU. This includes inactive units at the facility, regardless of the time at which waste entered the unit. The codification for this statutory requirement is 40 CFR 264.101(b). To implement the provisions of section 3004(u), the owner/operator of any facility seeking a permit to be issued after 8 November 1984 must submit with the permit application sufficient information to enable EPA to assess the applicability of this section to the owner/operator's facility. The EPA is not authorized to issue a permit without a determination that the facility is in compliance with section 3004(u).

(2) Fort Bliss is presently in the process of preparing a Part B permit application for a HW container storage facility. To comply with the requirements discussed in the preceding paragraph, the information on SWMU's compiled in this report will be submitted along with the Part B permit application to the Texas State Department of Health and EPA Region VI to facilitate the issuance of the Part B permit.

e. Consultation Methodology. Several enabling documents provide the foundation for the information gathered and the subsequent development of this consultation. These documents included the RCRA Facility Assessment Guide, and the EPA National RCRA Corrective Strategy document. By the use of these documents and on site visits, those activities classified as SWMU's were identified and evaluated for potential corrective action. Environmental recommendations in terms of the RFA or an RFI were determined based on information gathered onsite and through document review.

f. Site Geographical Setting.

(1) Fort Bliss occupies a portion of the Basin and Range physiographic province in the far western corner of the State of Texas and in south-central New Mexico. The installation comprises an area of 1.2 million acres of which 89 percent is in New Mexico. The remaining 11 percent and main cantonment area are in northern El Paso County, Texas. See Figure 1.

(2) The reservation encompasses four major topographic zones; however, the majority of acreage occupies the Tularosa Basin, a broad, arid, semidesert valley situated between a periphery of mountain ranges. Surrounding the Tularosa Basin and extending north and east of El Paso are sections of the Franklin Mountains to the west, Organ Mountains in the northwest, Hueco Mountains in the central area and the Sacramento Mountains in the Northeast. Maximum elevations are 1,727 meters above MSL in the Hueco Mountains and up to 2,606 meters above MSL in the Organ Mountains. Valley elevations range from approximately 1,273 meters in the east to 1,197 meters in the west.

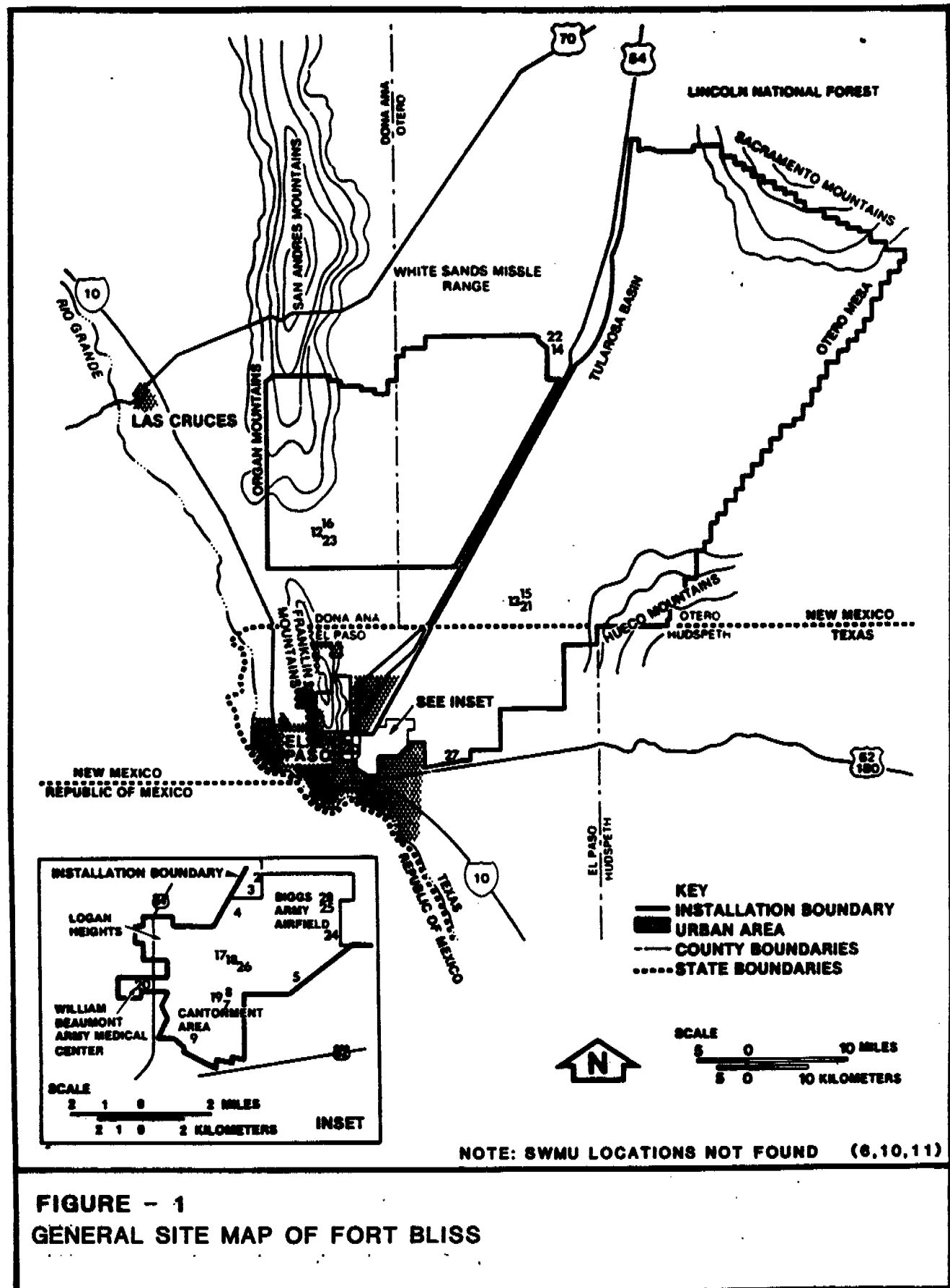
(3) The location of the site investigations described in this report are within the Tularosa Basin and include the cantonment area, sections of the Dona Ana-Oro Grande Range Complex, the McGregor Range and an area east of El Paso Airport adjacent to Site Monitor.

g. Site Hydrogeology.

(1) Physiography. Most of Fort Bliss is within the nearly level to gently rolling Tularosa Basin. The basin consists of shallow ephemeral lake beds, alluvial plains, and low sand dunes. Surrounding the basin, extending north to south, and tilted away from the basin, are isolated granitic intrusions and or outcrops of limestone and dolostone. Extending from the mountains are escarpments and coalesced alluvial fans with gentle to moderate slopes (references 8 and 17).

(2) Structural Geology and Seismic Activity.

(a) Uplifting, characterized by high angle thrust faulting of areas to the east and west of the Tularosa Basin, accompanied by down-dropping of the basin (Tertiary period), produced the present mountain ranges. These uplifted block mountains are tilted away from the basin with beds dipping approximately 10 degrees. The basin has subsequently filled with unconsolidated sediments (late Tertiary and Quaternary) washed down from the surrounding mountains.



(b) Fort Bliss is in seismic risk zone I, the "Minor Risk of Damage" category. Earthquakes felt on the reservation in recent times have not been reported to have caused any significant damage (reference 17). Figures 2 and 3 provide additional information on geologic structure.

(3) Stratigraphy. The stratigraphy underlying the Tularosa Basin includes Quaternary unconsolidated alluvial deposits composed of sands, gravels and caliche ranging from 0 to 2,743 meters to bedrock (Figure 3). The alluvium contacts the Hueco limestone formation to the east and a Precambrian granite formation to the west (Figure 3). Gravels and boulders mixed with sand and silts grading to finer-grained deposits in lower basin areas, characterize mountain and escarpment faces.

(4) Surface Hydrology. There are no natural perennial bodies of surface water on the FTBL reservation. Average annual rainfall is 8 inches per year, and the evapotranspiration rate is 110 inches (net loss of 102 inches). The combined depth to ground water, low precipitation, high evapotranspiration rate and soils of poor permeability render infiltration to a minimum, except in areas of fracturing.

(5) Ground Water.

(a) The Hueco Bolson aquifer, situated in the unconsolidated deposits overlying bedrock holds ground water beneath FTBL. This aquifer is in the wedge shaped Quaternary alluvium sands and gravels and is not directly associated with the adjacent Hueco limestone formation. Water from the Hueco Bolson formation is predominantly brackish; however, a fresh potable lense exists in its upper portion. Except near the gravely alluvial fans in higher elevations, very little recharge occurs due to the near impermeable crusty caliche. Therefore, the aquifer is generally regarded as semiconfined. As a consequence of excessive pumping and limited recharge, fresh water elevations are rapidly declining. Depth to water ranges from 78 to 105 m below the land surface.

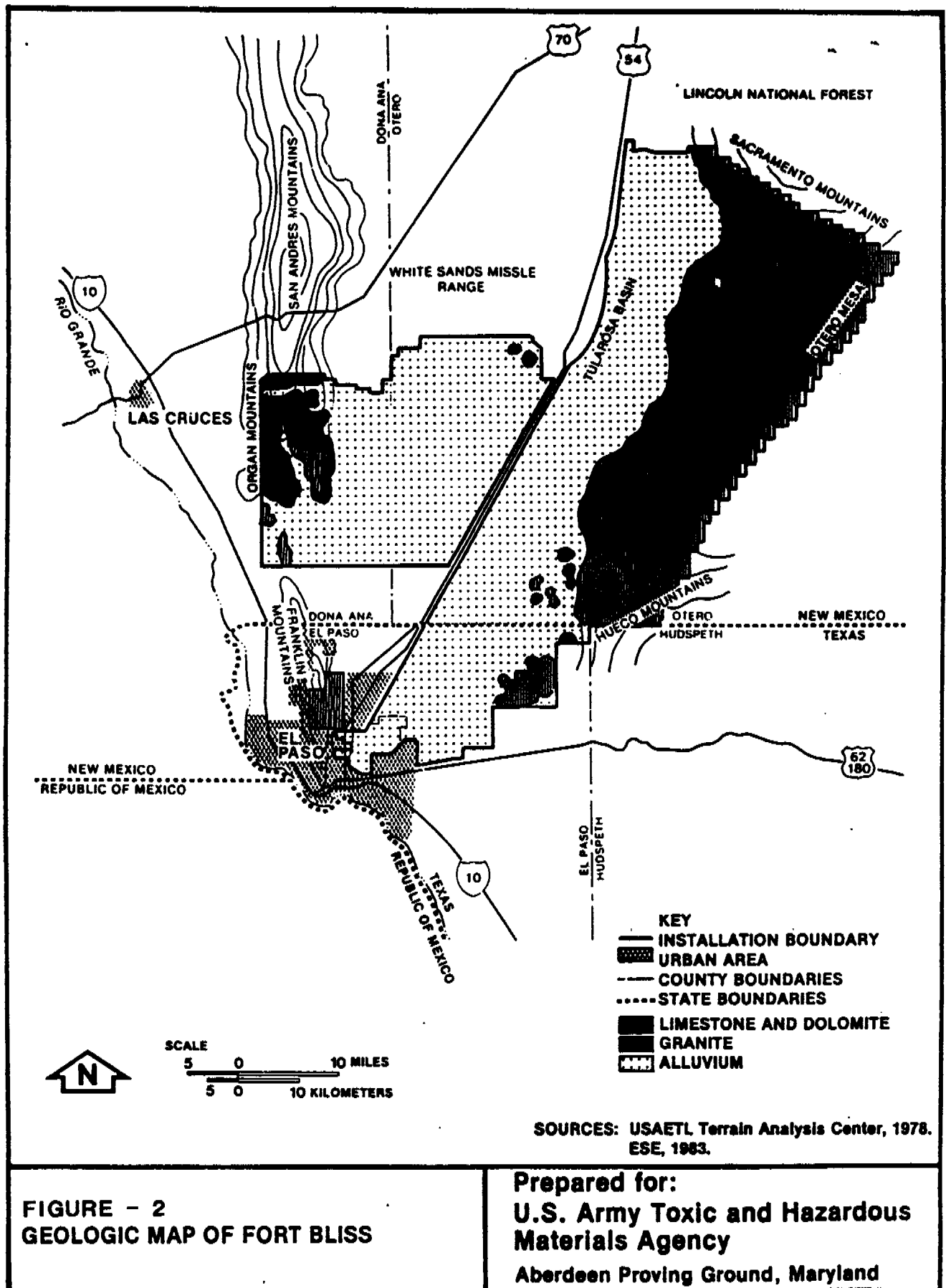
(b) Twelve active water supply wells provide FTBL with 75 percent of its fresh water. The FTBL purchases the balance of its potable water needs from the municipality of El Paso.

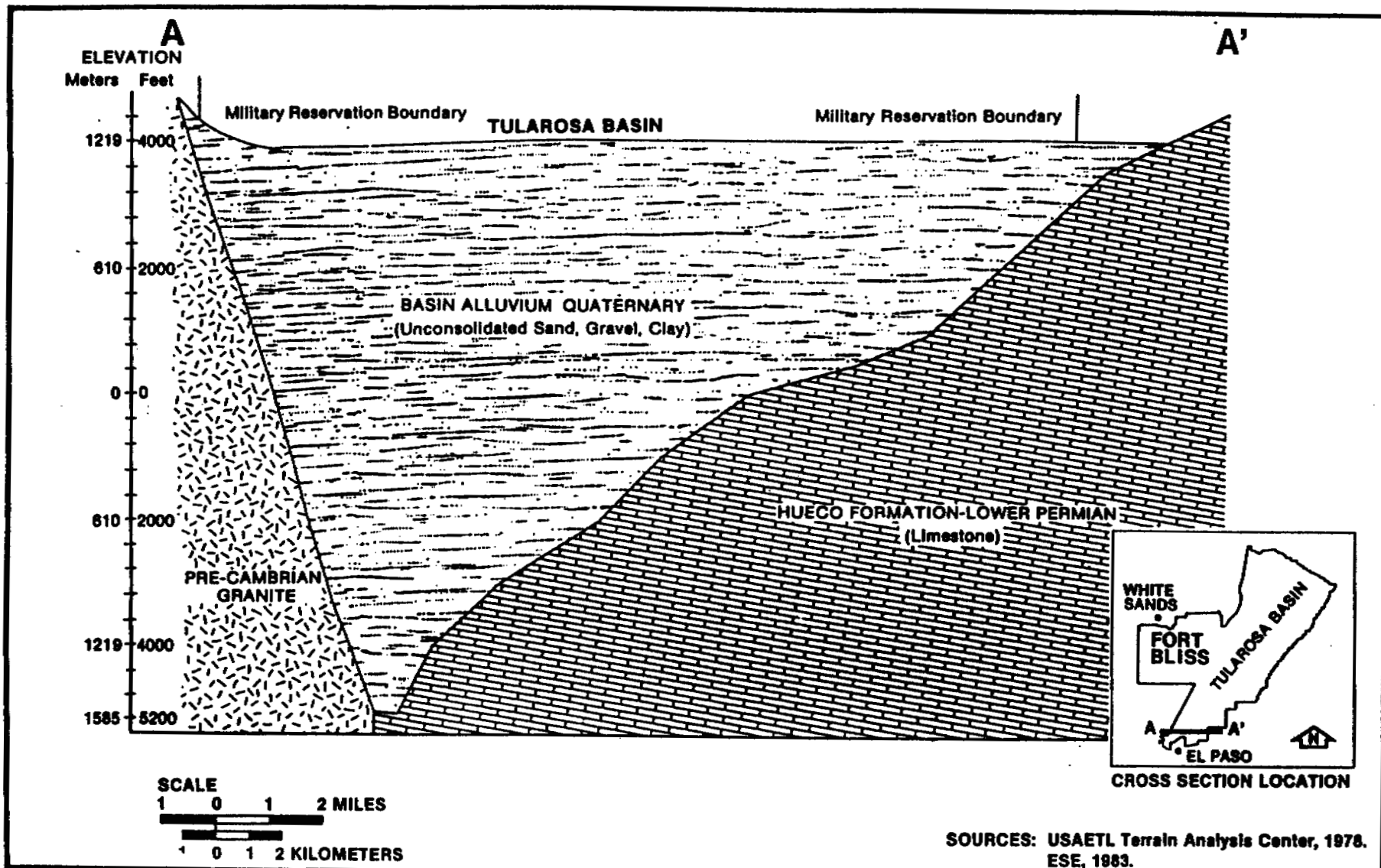
#### 4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.

a. General. Appendix C is a listing of SWMU's at FTBL. This listing includes the location, type, size, description of activities and wastes of each unit. Table 1 is a listing of the SWMU's by name and type.

b. Hazardous Constituent Releases. Table 2 is a list of SWMU's which have or may have released hazardous constituents to the environment. These sites require further work to determine if a threat to human health or the environment exists. Table 3 is a list of SWMU's designated for recommended environmental action for cleanup or other measures for compliance with RCRA regulations. Table 4 is a summary of SWMU's with no releases to the environment and requires no further action.







**FIGURE - 3**  
**GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION THROUGH FORT BLISS**

**Prepared for:**  
**U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous**  
**Materials Agency**  
**Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

TABLE 1. SWMU's, FORT BLISS, TEXAS

SWMU Site Number	SWMU	Category	USATHAMA Report Number
FTBL-001	Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	1
FTBL-002	Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	2
FTBL-003	Rubble Landfill	Landfill	3
FTBL-004	Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	4
FTBL-005	Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	5
FTBL-006	Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	6
FTBL-007	Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	7
FTBL-008	Disposal Area	Surface Impoundment	8
FTBL-009	Disposal Area	Landfill	9
FTBL-010	Landfill	Landfill	10
FTBL-011	Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	11
FTBL-012	Rubble Pit	Landfill	12
FTBL-013	Rubble Pit	Landfill	13
FTBL-014	Rubble Pit	Landfill	14
FTBL-015	Open Demolition Area	Waste Treatment	
FTBL-01	Open Demolition Area	Waste Treatment	
FTBL-017	Raytheon Chromic Acid Pit	Surface Impoundment	
FTBL-018	Biggs Army Airfield Fire Training Pit	Waste Treatment	
FTBL-019	Pesticide Storage and Mixing Area, Bldgs 60-36, 60-276	Container Storage	
FTBL-020	Pathological Incinerator (Natural Gas)	Waste Treatment	
FTBL-021	McGregor Oxidation Lagoon,	Wastewater Treatment Unit	
FTBL-022	OroGrande Oxidation Lagoon	Wastewater Treatment Unit	
FTBL-023	Dona Ana Oxidation Lagoon	Wastewater Treatment Unit	
FTBL-024	NCO Academy Oxidation Lagoon	Wastewater Treatment Unit	
FTBL-025	HW/PCB Storage Facility	Container Storage	
FTBL-026	Raytheon HW Storage Facility	Container Storage	
FTBL-027	Rubble Dump (Active)	Landfill	
FTBL-028	Fire Fighting Training Area (old)	Waste Treatment	

TABLE 2. SWMU's WITH KNOWN OR SUSPECTED RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS

SWMU	Unit Type	Release(s)
FTBL-017	Raytheon Chromic Acid Pit	Chromic Acid Hexavalent chromium
FTBL-018	Biggs Army Airfield Fire Fire Training Pit	Chlorinated Solvents
FTBL-019	Pesticide Storage and Mixing Area, Bldgs 60-36, and 60-267	Chlordane known, other pesticides suspected (malathion, DDT, and diazinon)
FTBL-025	HW/PCB Storage Facility	PCBs
FTBL-028	Fire Training Area (Old)	Chlorinated Solvents

TABLE 3. SWMU's WITH KNOWN OR SUSPECTED RELEASES TO THE ENVIRONMENT  
(excluding SWMU's listed in Table 2)

SWMU	Unit Type	Release(s)
FTBL-002	Active Sanitary Landfill	Waste Oil
FTBL-015	Open Demolition Area Active OD Area	Suspected Explosives and/or Heavy Metals
FTBL-016	Open Demolition Area Active OD Area	Suspected Explosives and/or Heavy Metals
FTBL-024	NCO Academy Oxidation Lagoon	Fuel Spill (large quantity)
FTBL-027	Active Rubble Dump	POL spill

TABLE 4. SWMU's WITH NO EVIDENCE OF RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT, REQUIRING NO FURTHER ACTION

SWMU	Unit Type	Unit Status
FTBL-003	Rubble Landfill	Closed
FTBL-004	Sanitary Landfill	Closed
FTBL-005	Sanitary Landfill	Closed
FTBL-006	Sanitary Landfill	Closed
FTBL-007	Sanitary Landfill	Closed
FTBL-008	Disposal Area	Closed
FTBL-009	Disposal Area	Closed
FTBL-010	Landfill	Closed
FTBL-011	Sanitary Landfill	Closed
FTBL-012	Landfill	Active
FTBL-013	Landfill	Active
FTBL-014	Landfill	Active
FTBL-020	Pathological Incinerator (Natural Gas)	Active
FTBL-021	McGregor Oxidation Lagoon	Active
FTBL-022	Oro Grande Oxidation Lagoon	Active
FTBL-023	Dona Ana Oxidation Lagoon	Active
FTBL-026	Raytheon HW Storage Facility	Active

c. Report Schedule.

(1) This is an interim final report. The installation should forward a copy of this report to EPA Region VI for review and comment. At the same time, arrange for a VSI at FTBL. Appendix D is an example letter to the EPA.

(2) Once EPA reviews the manuscript and conducts a VSI on FTBL with the appropriate personnel, we will issue a final report. The installation should include a copy of the final report with their RCRA Part B application to the EPA.

5. CONCLUSIONS.

a. The SWMU's on Table 2 display evidence of release or the potential for release of hazardous constituents. These SWMU's require additional investigation.

b. The sites on Table 4 require no additional investigation because of an ongoing study or low potential for release of HW's to the environment.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS.

a. To ensure regulatory compliance with 40 CFR 264.101 and 40 CFR 270.14 we recommend the following:

(1) Forward this report for review by State and EPA region regulatory authorities.

(2) Arrange a VSI at FTBL with State, EPA and this Agency.

(3) FTBL-002: remove waste oil and implement soil sampling and analysis plan.

(4) FTBL-015: implement soil sampling and conduct reactivity testing.

(5) FTBL-016: implement soil sampling and conduct reactivity testing.

(6) FTBL-017: continue with ongoing closure of site (40 CFR 264.111-115).

(7) FTBL-018: continue with ongoing closure and drum disposal actions (40 CFR 264.111-115).

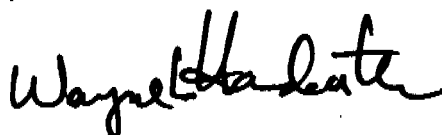
(8) FTBL-019: implement soil sampling and analysis plan.

(9) FTBL-024: implement soil sampling and remedial action for spill cleanup.

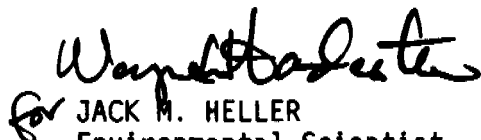
- (10) FTBL-025: implement soil sampling and analysis plan for potential PCB contamination. Store PCBs in accordance with 40 CFR 761.65.
- (11) FTBL-027: close open dump (40 CFR 257.1), and sample spill.
- (12) FTBL-028: continue ongoing closure of site in accordance with closure plan for FTBL-018 (40 CFR 264.111-115).

7. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. Refer questions concerning this consultation to Mr. Wayne L. Hardcastle or Chief, Waste Disposal Engineering Division, this Agency, AUTOVON 584-2024 or commercial (301) 671-2953.

8. REFERENCES. See Appendix E for references cited in text and sources used for SWMU-detailed descriptions.



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Waste Disposal Engineering  
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for

JACK M. HELLER  
Environmental Scientist  
Waste Disposal Engineering  
Division

APPROVED:



DAVID C. GUZEWICH  
Program Manager  
Hazardous Waste Management

APPENDIX A

PERSONNEL CONTACTED

DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING AND HOUSING, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION,  
OFC-ATZC-DEH-E

Mr. Fazlur Rab, Chief

Mr. Rafael Nickolas, Environmental Engineer

Mr. Luis M. Acuna, Environmental Technician

Ms. Alleta Duvall, student contractual employee

FWLER CORPORATION, LANDFILL NO. 1 CONTRACTOR

Mr. Edwardo Hernandez, Operator, Landfill No. 1 (FTBL-1)



APPENDIX B

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

AR	Army Regulation
AVGAS	Aviation Gasoline
BAA	Biggs Army Airfield
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DEH	Directorate of Engineering and Housing
disposal	The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid or hazardous waste into or on land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters (as defined in 40 CFR 260.10)
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Detachment
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EP Toxicity	A hazardous waste characteristic defined in 40 CFR 261.24
FR	Federal Register
FTBL	Fort Bliss, Texas
HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984
HW	Hazardous waste - a hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.3
HWM	Hazardous Waste Management
Ignitability	A hazardous waste characteristic defined in 40 CFR 261.3
Incineration	A method of thermal treatment of general, infectious, or pathological waste
JP-4	Jet propulsion fuel

kg	Kilogram
mg/L	milligram per liter
MSL	Mean sea level
OB	Open burning
OD	Open detonation
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
pH	Measure of the acidity and basicity of an aqueous solution ranging from 0-14 standard units
POL	Petroleum, oils, and lubricants
ppm	Parts per million
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
Reactivity	A hazardous waste characteristic defined in 40 CFR 261.23
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
SLF	Permitted sanitary landfill - A landfill that has State or Federal approval to operate and is operated in a manner that protects health and the environment. Waste is compacted and covered with earth daily; scavenging is strictly prohibited; and it is not an attractant to vermin (as defined in AR 40-5, Glossary, Section II)
solid waste	Solid waste as defined in 40 CFR 260.10
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
USATHAMA	U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
TNT	Trinitrotoluene
TRADOC	U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command
USAEHA	U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency
VSI	Visual Site Inspection
µg/g	microgram per gram

Interim Final Rpt, Hazardous Waste Consultation No. 37-26-1647-88, 3-7 Aug 87

## APPENDIX C

### SWMU's DETAILED DESCRIPTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. UNIT NAME: FTBL-001, Landfill No. 1.

a. Type of Unit. Active Sanitary Landfill.

b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-1.

c. Unit Description. This currently operating trench and fill-type landfill (Permit No. 1422, Texas Department of Health, expiration 2002) encompasses approximately 106 acres. A bulldozer covers and compacts the waste daily.

d. Dates of Operation. 1974 to present.

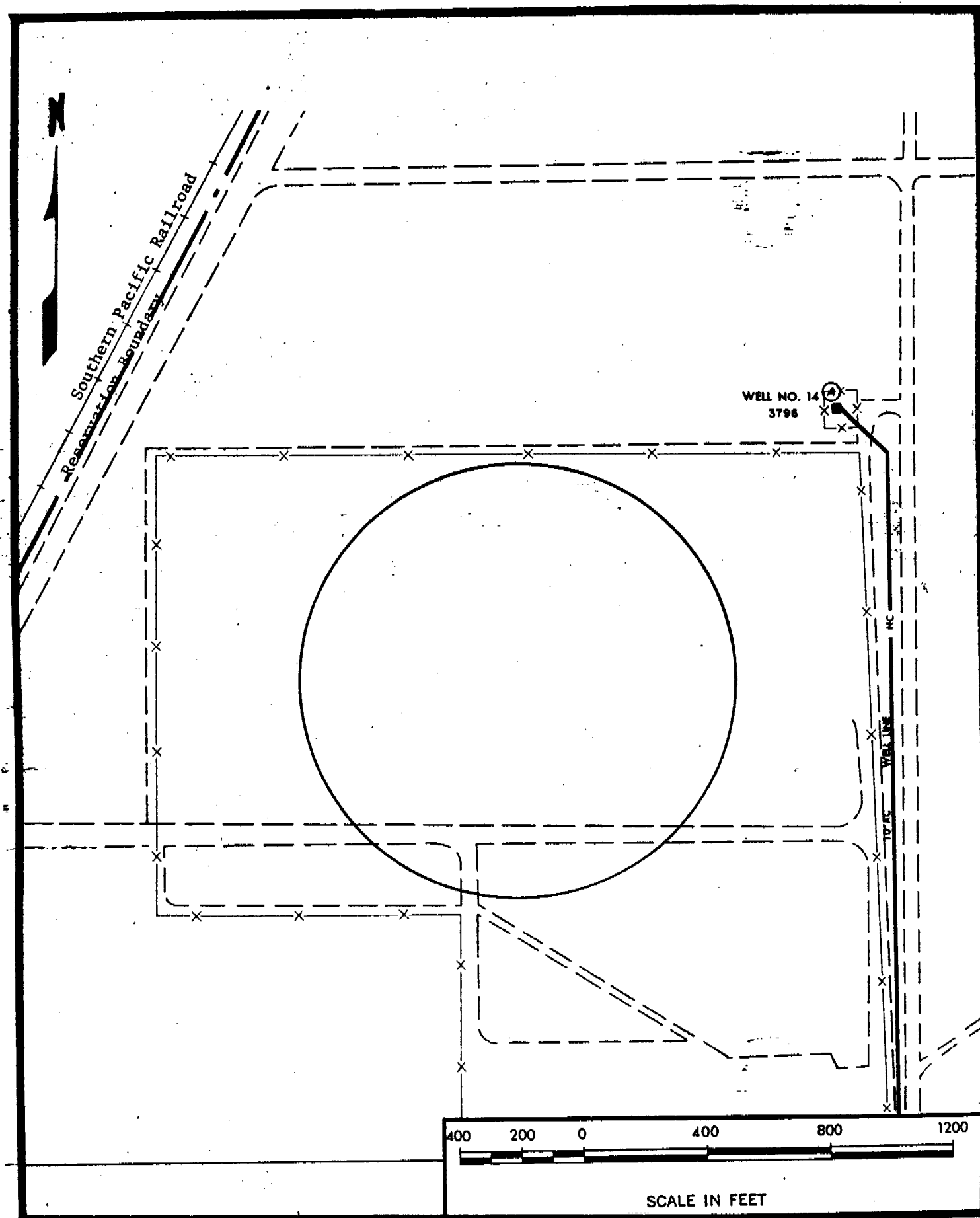
e. Waste Description. Waste consists mainly of municipal-type refuse but also includes the disposal of hospital incinerator ash.

f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None.

g. Known/Suspected Releases. None known.

h. Environmental Recommendations. None. The northeast corner of the landfill site is adjacent to the Fort Bliss Water Supply Well No. 14; however, it is improbable that leachate would contaminate the well water. First with average annual rainfall less than 10 inches and average evaporation rates near 100 inches, it is unlikely that leachate would develop. Secondly, the shallowest aquifer tapped by the well is protected by more than 50 feet of impermeable clay as part of the 250 feet of overlying sediments. Therefore, should leachate develop, its migration would be mitigated by these impermeable layers.

i. References. 1, 2, 7, 10, 12.



**FIGURE C-1**

**ACTIVE SANITARY LANDFILL (FTBL-001)**

2. UNIT NAME: FTBL-002, Landfill No. 2.

a. Type of Unit. Closed Sanitary Landfill.

b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-2.

c. Unit Description. This trench-type landfill encompasses approximately 101 acres. It is reported that there is 2 feet of earth cover. Abandoned trenches and subsidence is evident. Six to eight oblong pits are present, one of which is filled with suspected waste oil (approximately 30 feet X 100 feet). There is extensive open dumping of construction rubble in the area of the landfill. The abandoned trenches are vegetated.

d. Dates of Operation. 1957 to 1974.

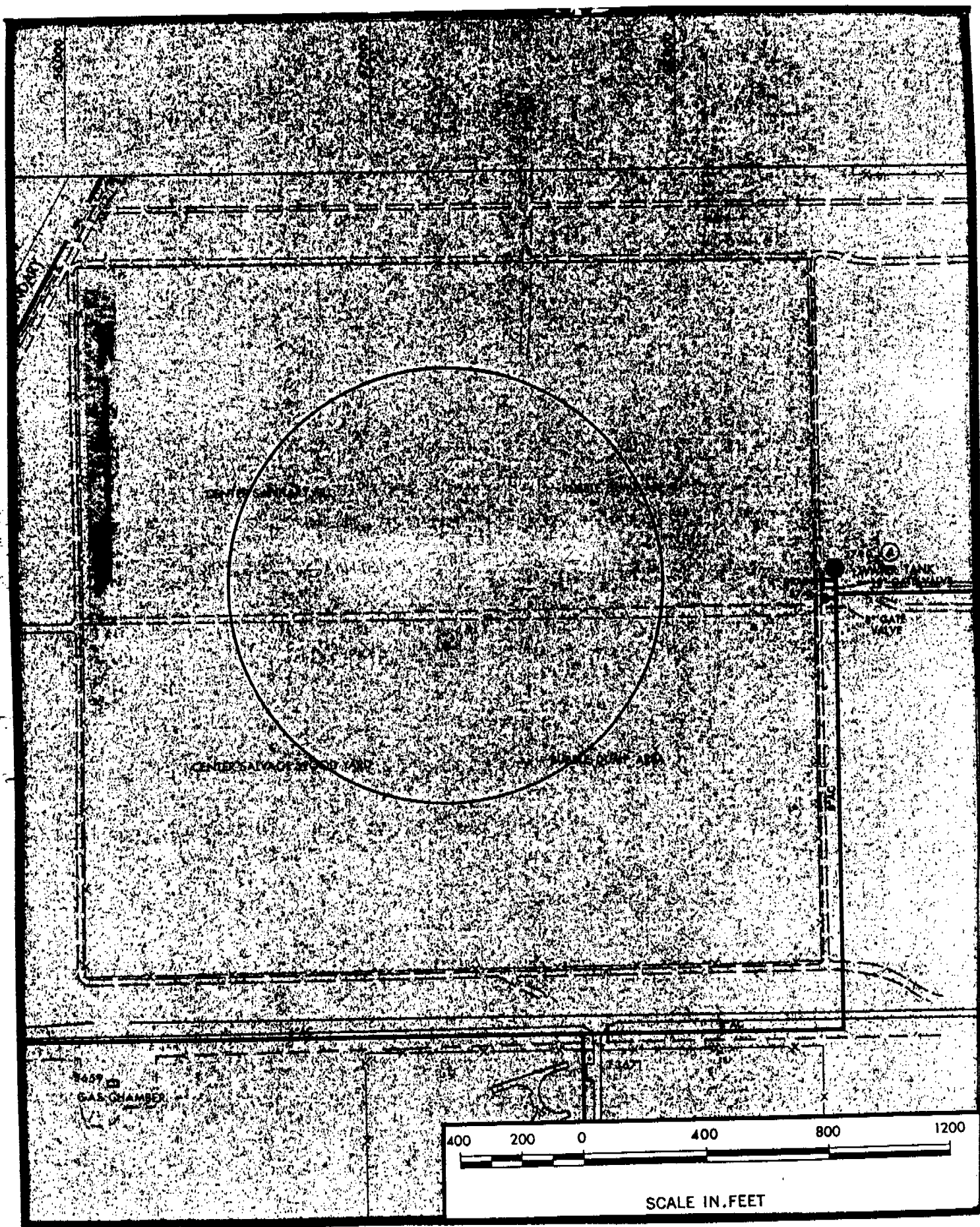
e. Waste Description. Reportedly, this landfill received the same types of materials that go into the current landfill (FTBL-001; see 1.e.).

f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None.

g. Known/Suspected Releases. Waste oil.

h. Environmental Recommendations. Landfill: The site of this former landfill is adjacent to the current landfill (FTBL-001) and, therefore, falls under the same environmental conditions (see paragraph 1h). Waste Oil: Remove waste oil. Prior to removal, waste oil must be tested for PCBs, flash point, lead, arsenic, cadmium, chromium and chlorinated solvents to determine proper disposal methodology. Following removal of waste oil, soil sampling should be conducted to determine migration of oil. If HW constituents are detected in the waste oil, soil removal and disposal may be required.

i. References. 1, 7.

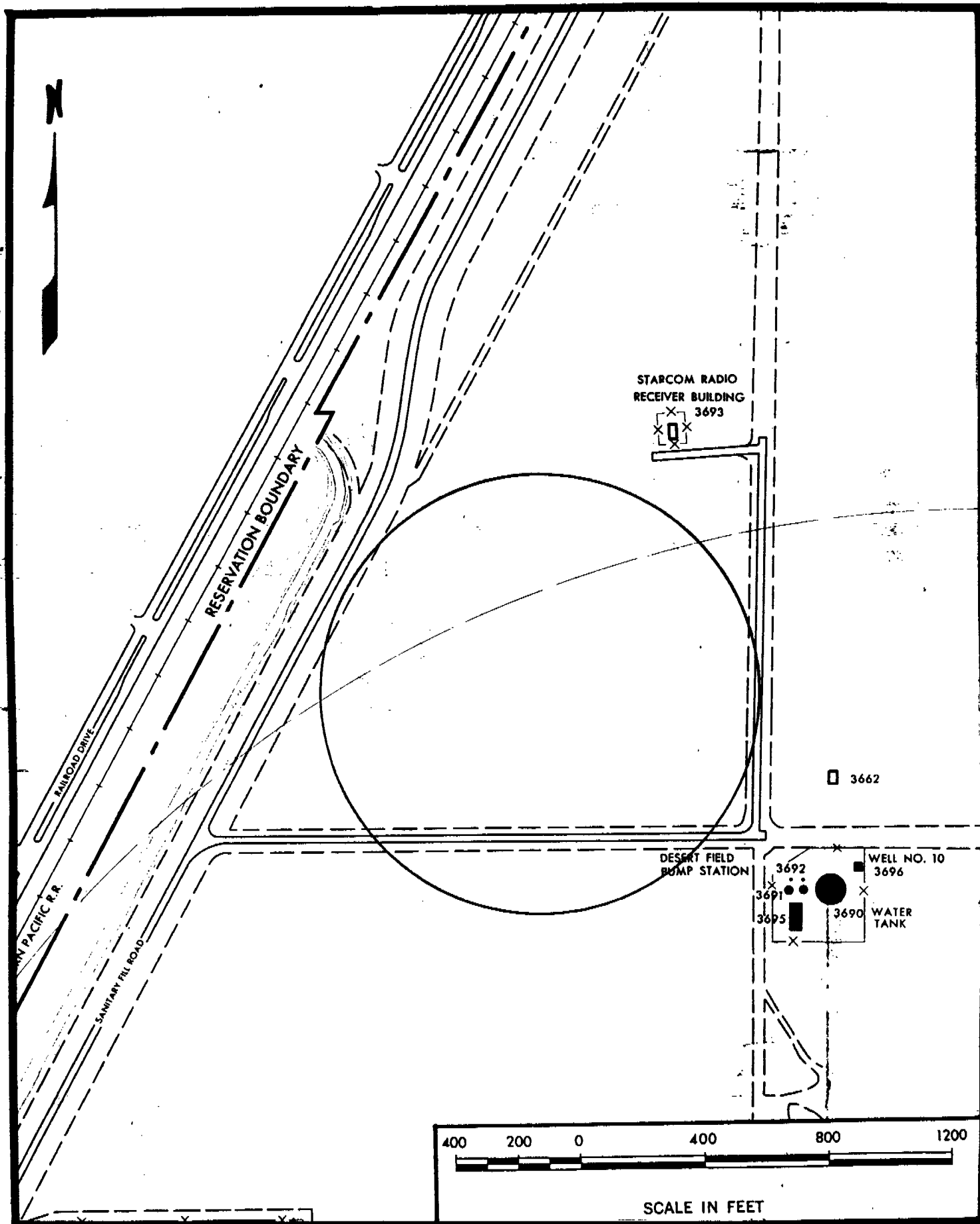


**FIGURE C-2 CLOSED SANITARY LANDFILL (FTBL-002)**

3. UNIT NAME: FTBL-003, Landfill No. 3.

- a. Type of Unit. Closed Rubble Landfill.
- b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-3.
- c. Unit Description. This trench-type landfill encompasses approximately 101 acres. The landfill is capped with 2 feet of earth cover.
- d. Dates of Operation. 1978 to 1982.
- e. Waste Description. Rubble, including an area of illegal dumping at approximately one-third square mile. Sand and gravel is extensive and is used onpost (gravel was deposited by the course of the ancient Rio Grande river).
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. None known or suspected.
- h. Environmental Recommendations. None. The site of this former landfill is also in the vicinity of the current landfill (FTBL-001) and, therefore, falls under the same environmental conditions (see paragraph 1h).
- i. References. 1, 7.





**FIGURE C-3** CLOSED RUBBLE LANDFILL (FTBL-003)

4. UNIT NAME: FTBL-004, Landfill No. 4.

a. Type of Unit. Closed Sanitary Landfill.

b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-4. The FTBL-004 is located offpost to the west of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks. Real estate records for the period of operation are no longer available, but it is likely the landfill operated under an ingrant. As investigated in the field, there is no evidence of the existence of this landfill. The area where this landfill is said to be located will be excavated for housing in the near future.

c. Unit Description. This trench-type landfill encompasses 101 acres. The site was capped with 2 feet of earth cover.

d. Dates of Operation. 1954 to 1957.

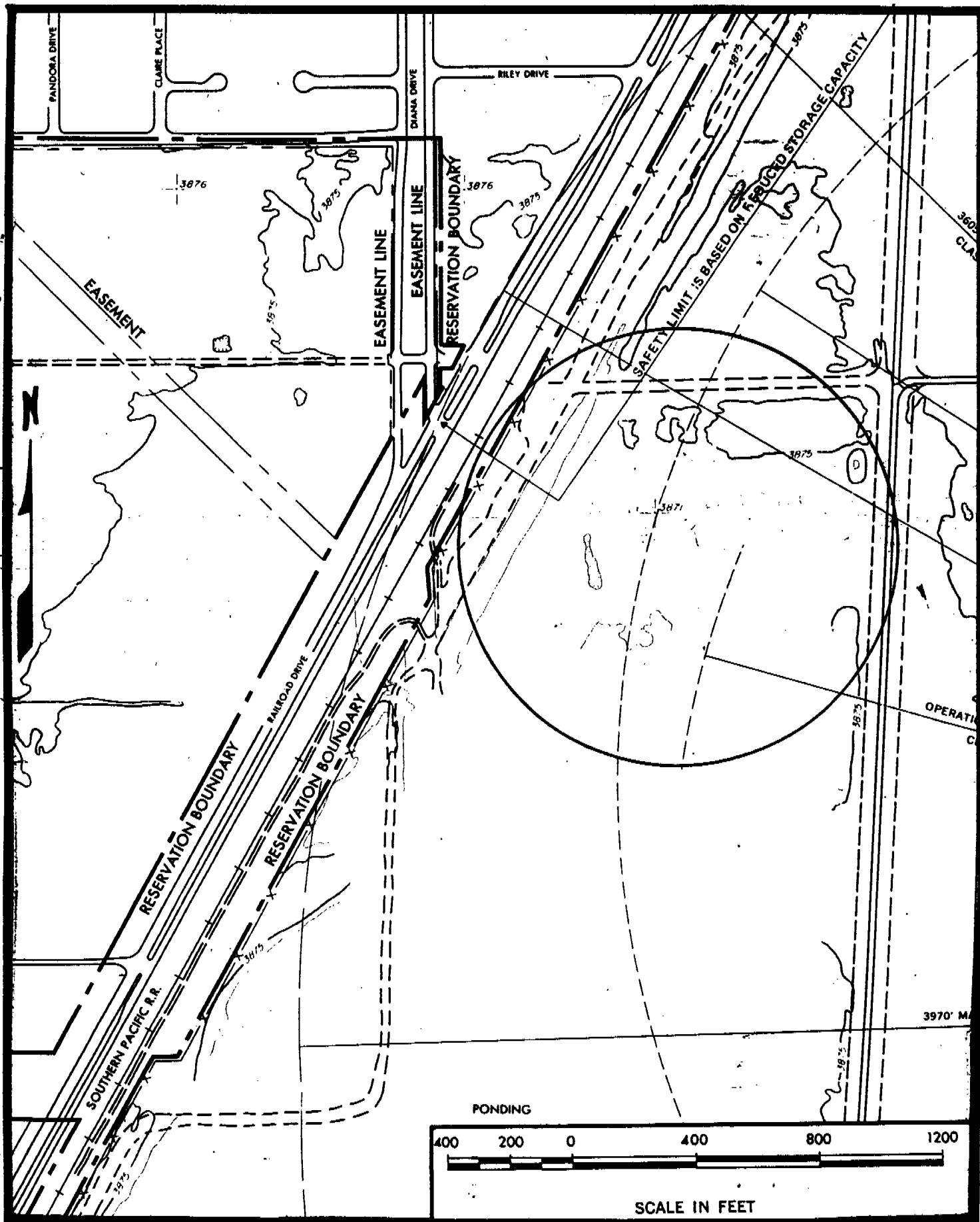
e. Waste Description. Reportedly, this landfill received the same types of materials that go into the current landfill (FTBL-001; see paragraph 1.e.).

f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None.

g. Known/Suspected Releases. None known or suspected.

h. Environmental Recommendations. None.

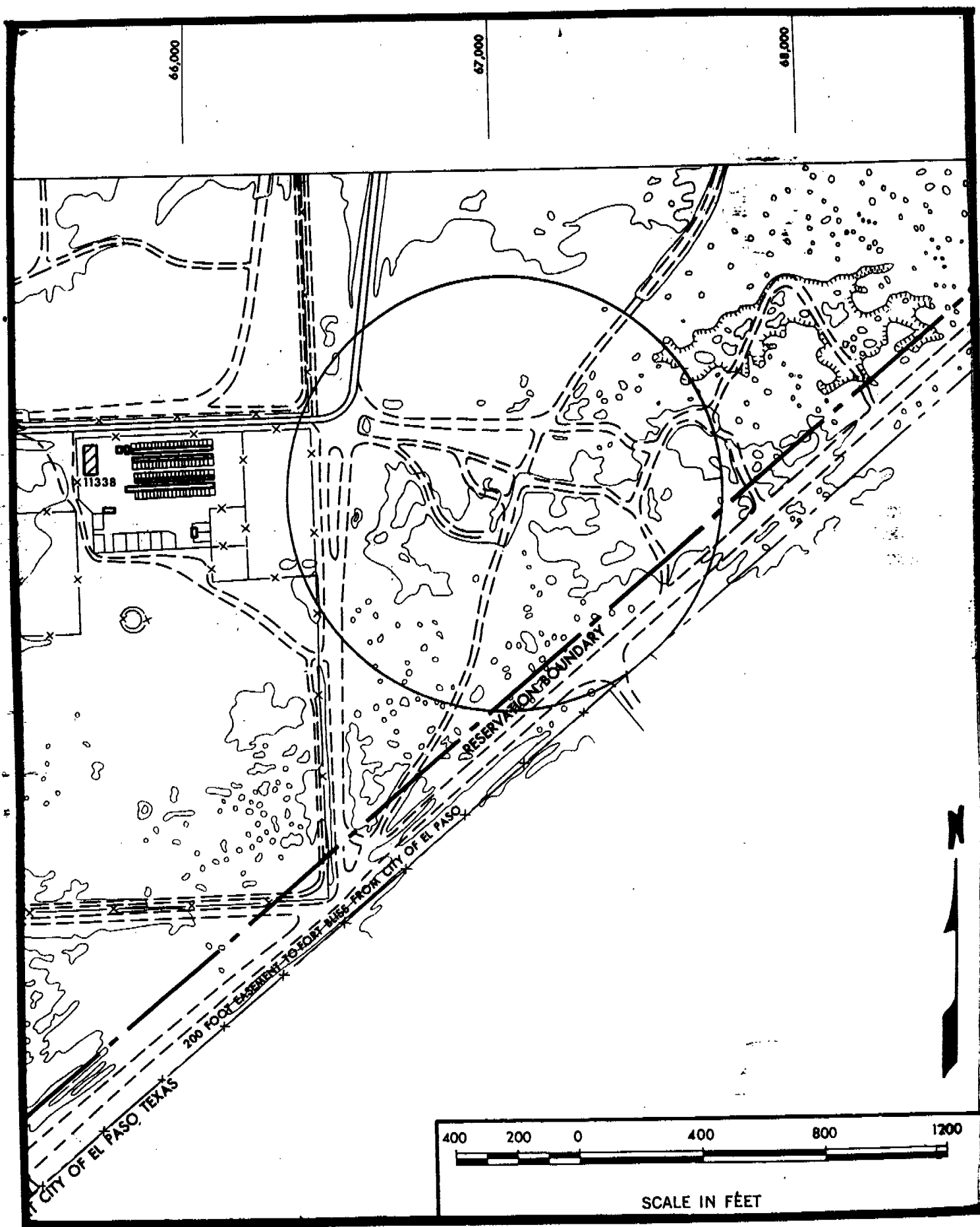
i. References. 1, 7.



**FIGURE C-4 CLOSED SANITARY LANDFILL (FTBL-004)**

5. UNIT NAME: FTBL-005, Landfill No. 5.

- a. Type of Unit. Closed Sanitary Landfill.
- b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-5.
- c. Unit Description. This landfill incorporates approximately 20 acres. The site was covered with 2 feet of earth cover. Four short trenches can be observed. Subsidence and mounding are present.
- d. Dates of Operation. 1947 to 1967.
- e. Waste Description. Household garbage. Nonindustrial. Observable wastes from field investigation are rubble, tree stumps, concrete, road material, and other construction debris.
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. None known or suspected.
- h. Environmental Recommendations. None.
- i. References. 1, 7.



**FIGURE C-5 CLOSED SANITARY LANDFILL (FTBL-005)**

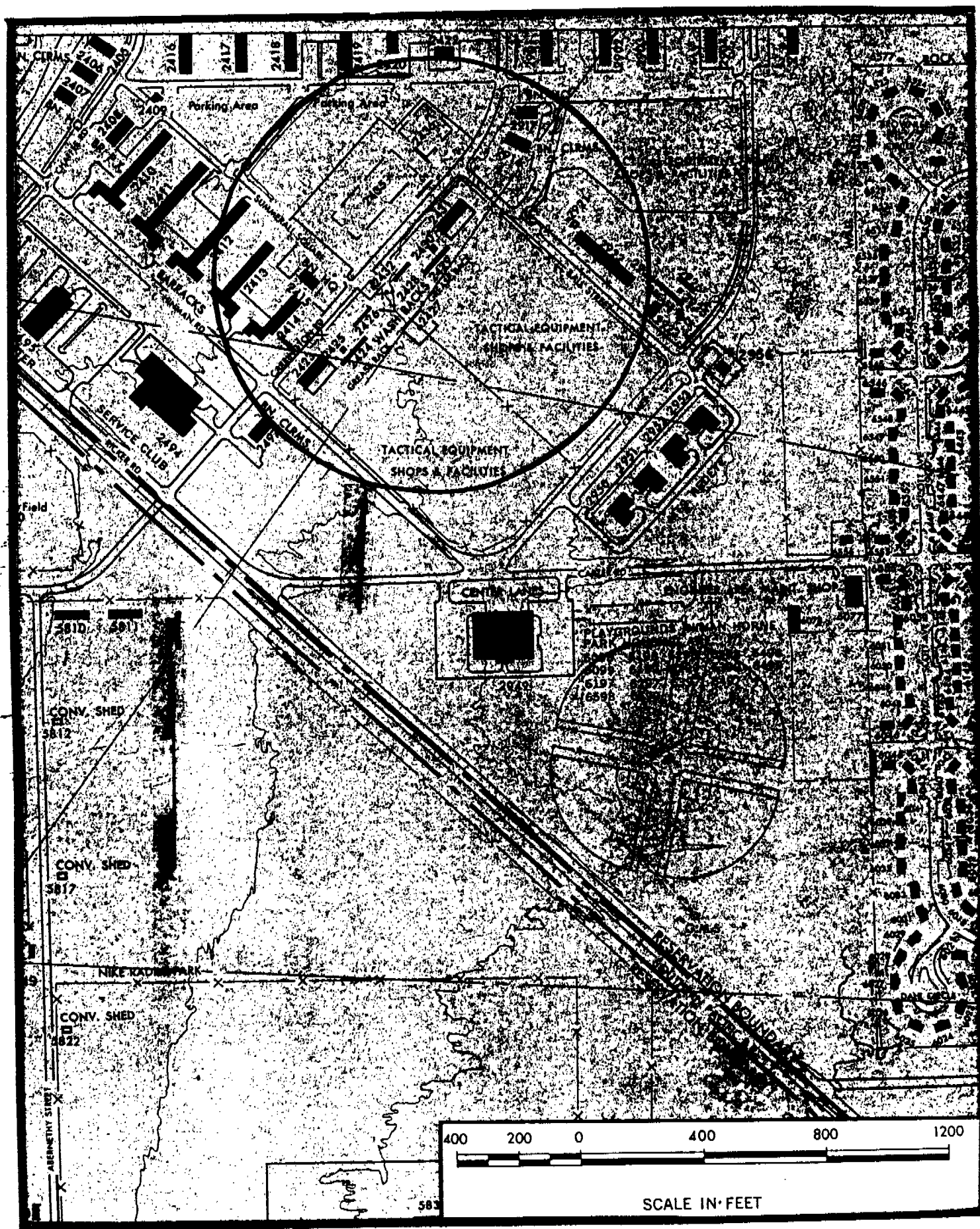
Interim Final Rpt, Hazardous Waste Consultation No. 37-26-1647-88, 3-7 Aug 87

6. UNIT NAME: FTBL-006, Landfill No. 6.

- a. Type of Unit. Disposal Area.
- b. Location of Unit. Disposal area has not been located.
- c. Unit Description. Area size approaches 99 acres. The landfill has an earth cover.
- d. Dates of Operation. 1947 to 1967.
- e. Waste Description. Household waste and Air Force parts and waste.
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. None evident.
- h. Environmental Recommendations. None.
- i. References. 1, 7, 12.

7. UNIT NAME: FTBL-007, Landfill No. 7.

- a. Type of Unit. Closed Sanitary Landfill
- b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-6.
- c. Unit Description. This site is a pre-WW II dump encompassing 5 acres. Waste was reported to have been covered periodically. Disposal area is developed into barracks and parking lots. There are no visible signs of this disposal site.
- d. Dates of Operation. 1940-1946.
- e. Waste Description. Horseshoes, bottles, timber, and paper.
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. None evident or suspected.
- h. Environmental Recommendations. None.
- i. References. 1, 7.

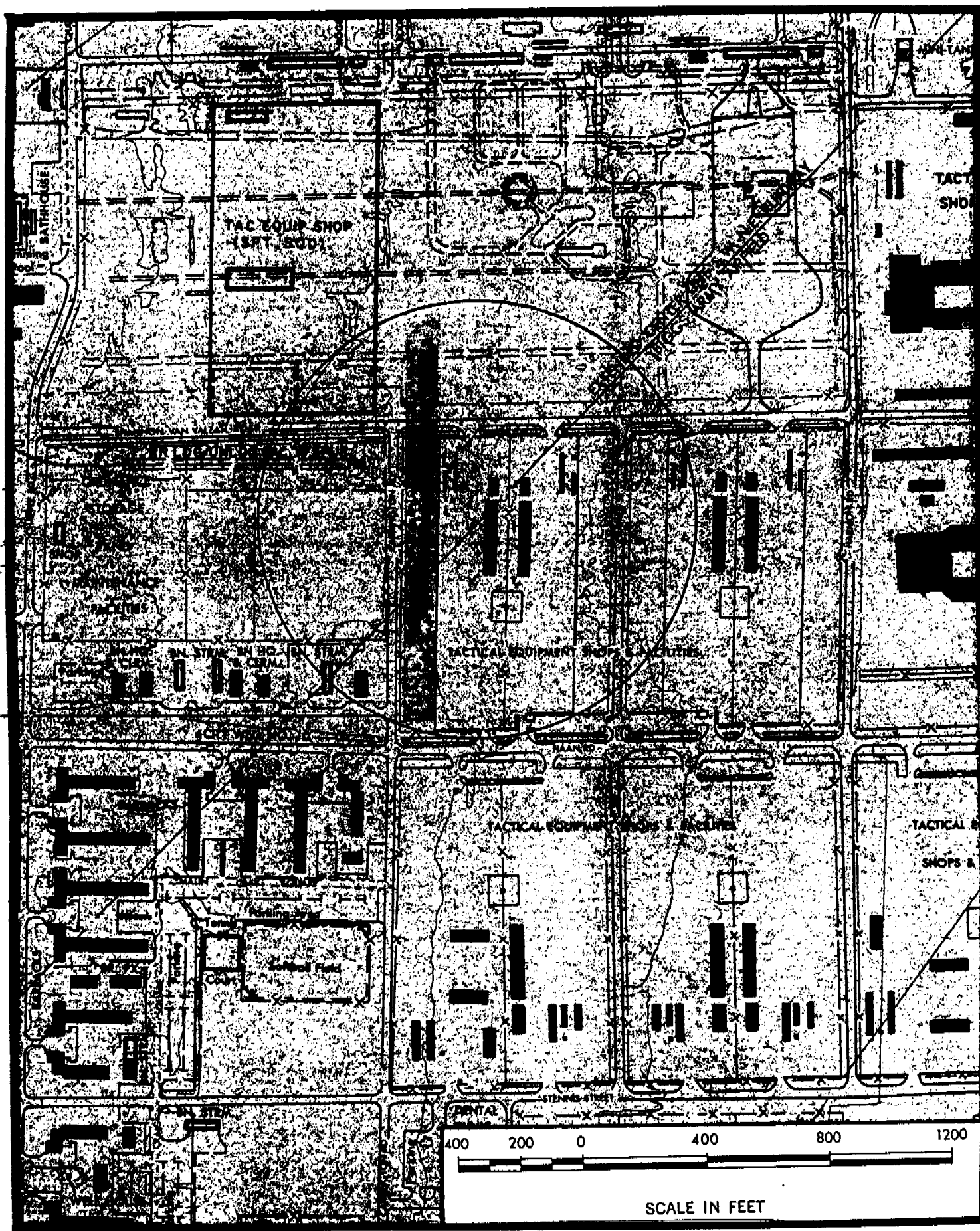


**FIGURE C-6 CLOSED SANITARY LANDFILL (FTBL-007)**



8. UNIT NAME: FTBL-008, Landfill No. 8.

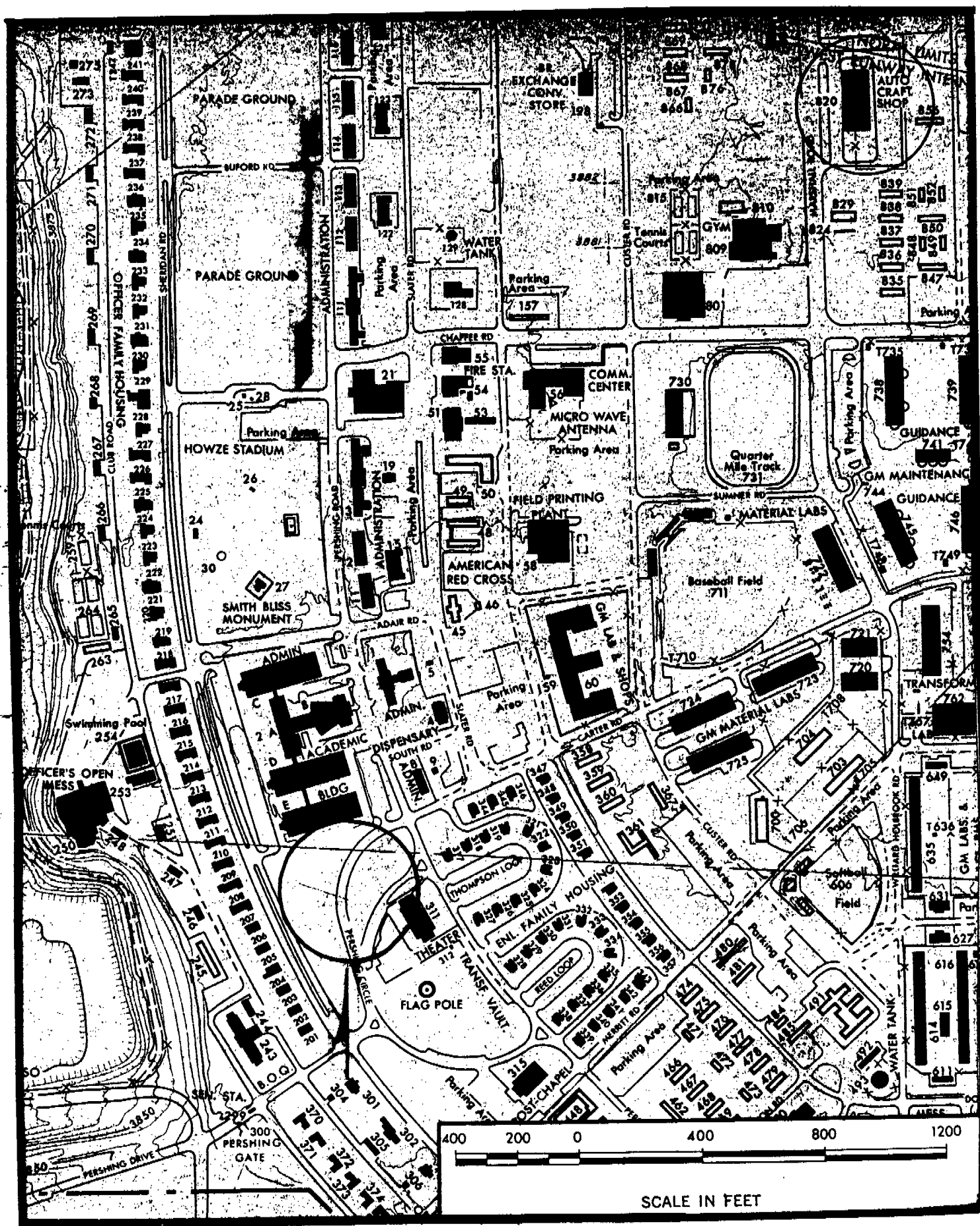
- a. Type of Unit. Closed Disposal Area.
- b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-7. The cantonment area masks the location and the surface of this disposal site.
- c. Unit Description. This was a pre-WWII site covering 15 acres. Waste is reported to have been covered periodically.
- d. Dates of Operation. Pre-WWII to 1940.
- e. Waste Description. Horseshoes, timber, bottles, and papers.
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. None evident or suspected.
- h. Environmental Recommendations. None.
- i. References. 1, 7.



**FIGURE C-7 CLOSED DISPOSAL AREA (FTBL-008)**

9. UNIT NAME: FTBL-009, Landfill No. 9.

- a. Type of Unit. Closed Disposal Area.
- b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-8.
- c. Unit Description. Disposal site is completely covered and masked by the cantonment area, in the vicinity of Building No. 311. Area size is 10 acres. Waste is reported to have been covered periodically.
- d. Dates of Operation. 1942 to 1946.
- e. Waste Description. Horseshoes, bottles, and metals.
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. None evident or suspected.
- h. Environmental Recommendations. None.
- i. References. 1, 7.



**FIGURE C-8 CLOSED DISPOSAL AREA (FTBL-009)**

10. UNIT NAME: FTBL-010, Landfill No. 10.

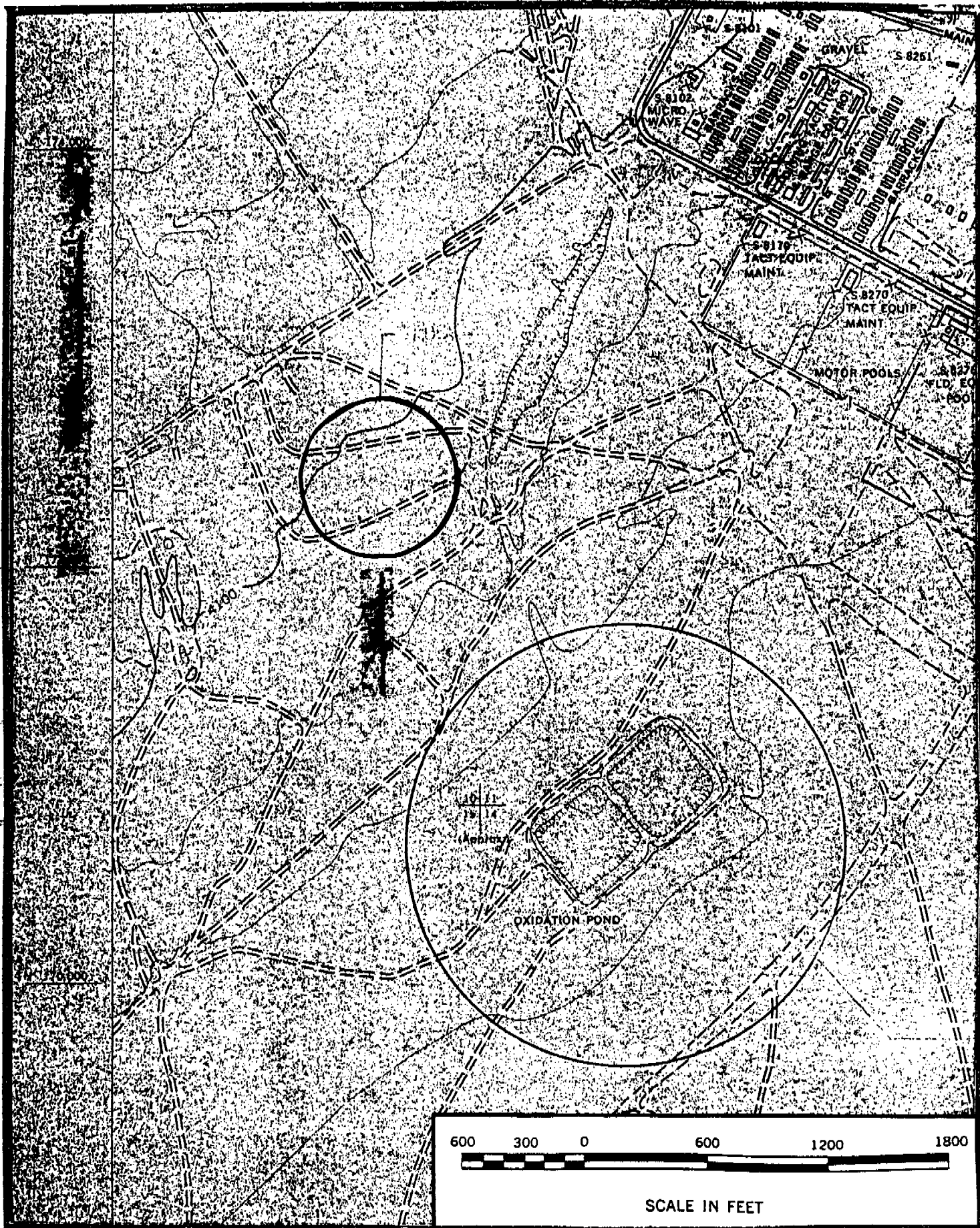
- a. Type of Unit. Closed Landfill.
- b. Location of Unit. Landfill has not been located.
- c. Unit Description. Not available. The FTBL DEH personnel report that this landfill has not been located.
- d. Dates of Operation. 1946-1950.
- e. Waste Description. Hospital wastes.
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None known.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. None known.
- h. Environmental Recommendations. None.
- i. References. 1, 7, 12.

11. UNIT NAME: FTBL-011, Landfill No. 11.

- a. Type of Unit. Closed Sanitary Landfill.
- b. Location of Unit. Dona Ana Range is reported to be the location of this landfill. The landfill was not found during field investigation.
- c. Unit Description. This pre-WWII trench-type sanitary landfill encompasses an area of 5 acres. Waste is reported to have been covered periodically.
- d. Dates of Operation. Pre-WWII to 1945.
- e. Waste Description. Reported to be sanitary waste that includes horseshoes, timber, bottles, and paper.
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. None.
- h. Environmental Recommendations. None.
- i. References. 1, 7.

12. UNIT NAME: FTBL-012, Landfill No. 12.

- a. Type of Unit. Active Rubble Pit.
- b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-9. South of Dona Ana Range.
- c. Unit Description. This trench-type rubble pit encompasses an area of 2 acres. Reported to be covered once per month.
- d. Dates of Operation. 1983 to present.
- e. Waste Description. In addition to rubble, this pit receives small arms munitions about once every 3 months (approximately 6.8 to 9.1 kg per year). Large amounts of trash and garbage are present.
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. None evident or suspected.
- h. Environmental Recommendations. None.
- i. References. 1, 7.



**FIGURE C-9 ACTIVE RUBBLE PIT (FTBL-012)**  
**DONGA ANA**



13. UNIT NAME: FTBL-013, Landfill No. 13.

- a. Type of Unit. Active Rubble Pit.
- b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-10. Located southeast of the McGregor Range.
- c. Unit Description. This trench-type rubble pit encompasses 2 acres. Reported to be covered once per month.
- d. Dates of Operation. 1983 to present.
- e. Waste Description. Trash and construction debris.
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. None evident or suspected.
- h. Environmental Recommendations. None.
- i. References. 1, 7, 11.

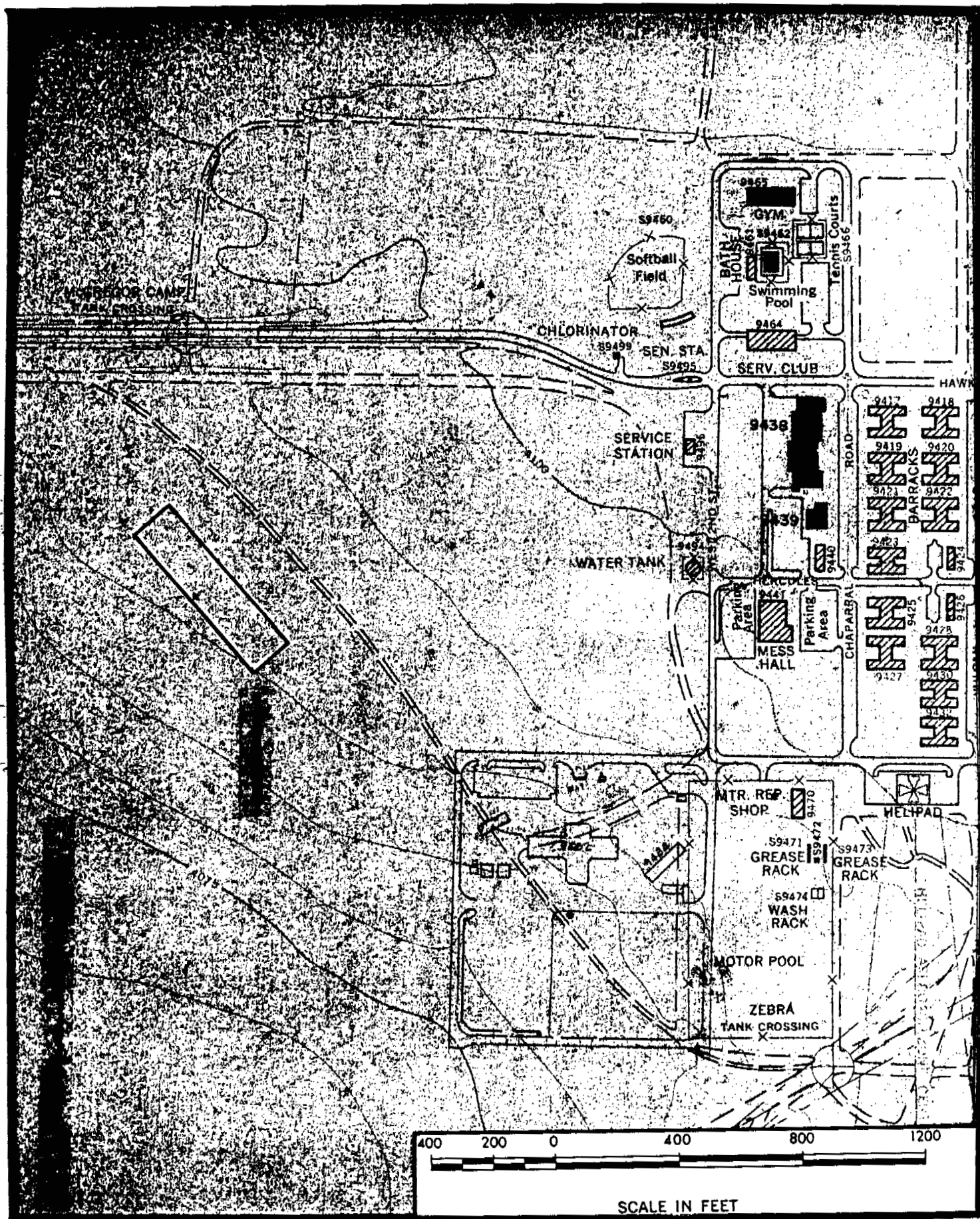
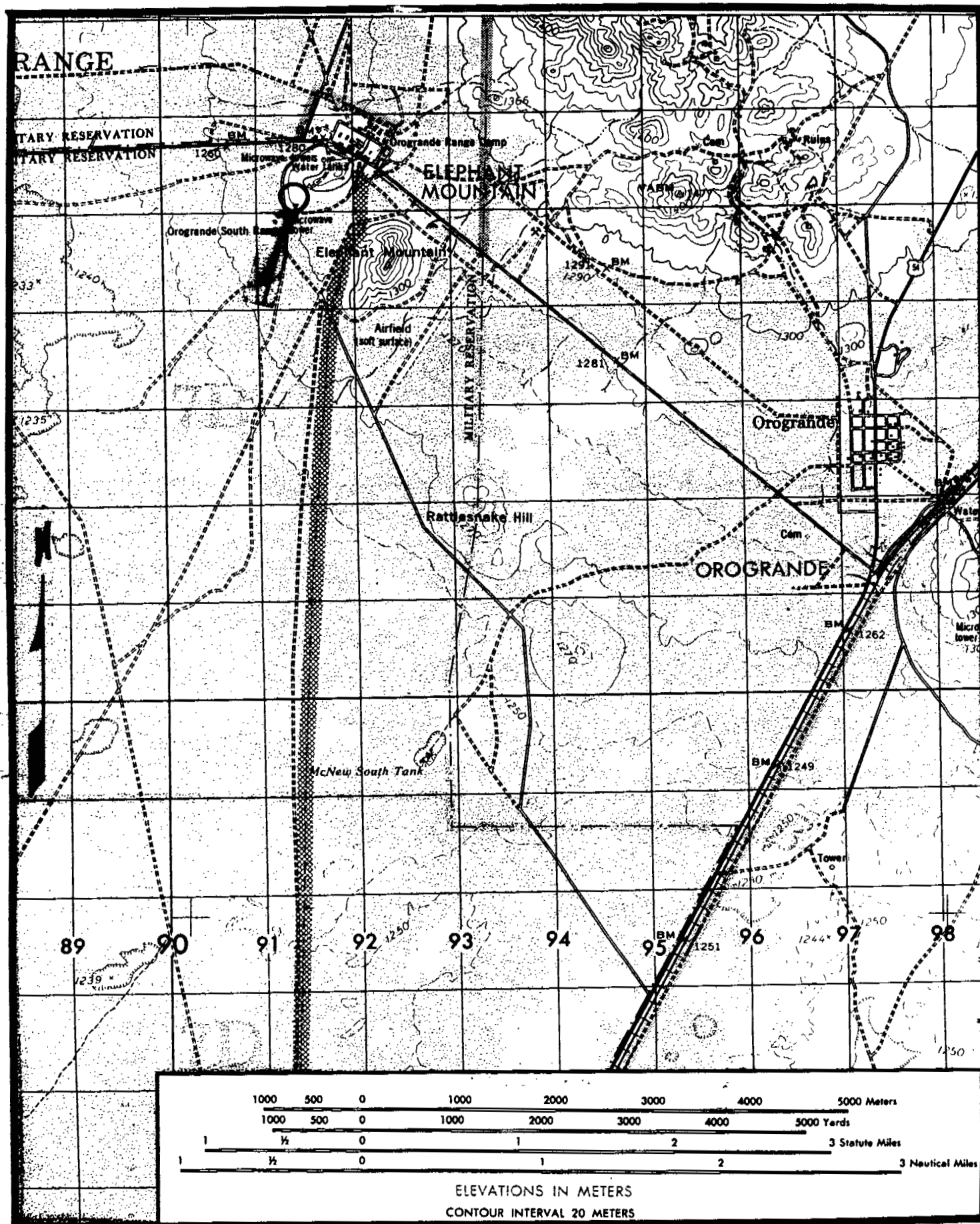


FIGURE C-10 ACTIVE RUBBLE PIT (FTBL-013)

14. UNIT NAME: FTBL-014, Landfill No. 14.

- a. Type of Unit. Active Rubble Pit.
- b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-11. Located south of the Oro Grande Range Complex.
- c. Unit Description. This trench-type rubble pit encompasses an area of 2 acres.
- d. Dates of Operation. 1983 to present.
- e. Waste Description. Rubble and trash. Illegal dumping of mostly metal was observed during field investigation.
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. None evident or suspected.
- h. Environmental Recommendations. None.
- i. References. 1, 7.



15. UNIT NAME: FTBL-015, EOD, EOD Open Demolition Area.

a. Type of Unit. Active Open Detonation Area.

b. Location of Unit. See Figures C-12 and C-13. East of the McGregor Rubble Pit.

c. Unit Description. The EOD range contains two demolition sites used for EOD and demolition training. The maximum explosive material limit at Demolition Site 1 (Patriot Site) is 453.6 kg (TNT equivalent). This site was used very infrequently by EOD personnel in the past and is no longer an active EOD site. This small site consists of two narrow pits with some lightly colored stains present. No shell bodies were observed. Unlimited amounts of explosive material are authorized at Demolition Site 2 (FAW 10). The 41st EOD conducts explosives demolitions at the EOD range approximately 2 to 3 times per quarter. Explosives are blown with C-4 in existing demolition pits, which are visually inspected following each blow. The demolition area is operated under RCRA interim status (40 CFR 265) as a HW thermal treatment facility. Quantities of explosives destroyed average approximately 900 kg per quarter, while demonstrations consist of 2.3 to 4.5 kg charges. Powder burning conducted by the 41st EOD ceased over 1 year ago and is not planned to occur in the foreseeable future. This was and still is the major EOD demolition site. Some shell bodies are present in the pit; however, no stains or burned areas were observed.

d. Dates of Operation. 1965 to present.

e. Waste Description. Explosives, unserviceable ammunition, and unexploded ordnance. According to the HW definition (40 CFR 261), residue from HW treatments are, themselves, considered to be hazardous by characteristic of reactivity until proven otherwise. Since the original explosive wastes treated are hazardous by characteristic of reactivity, the residues must also be considered reactive until proven otherwise.

f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. No sampling and analysis of residues generated by these activities have been performed.

g. Known/Suspected Releases. Suspected explosives and/or heavy metals.

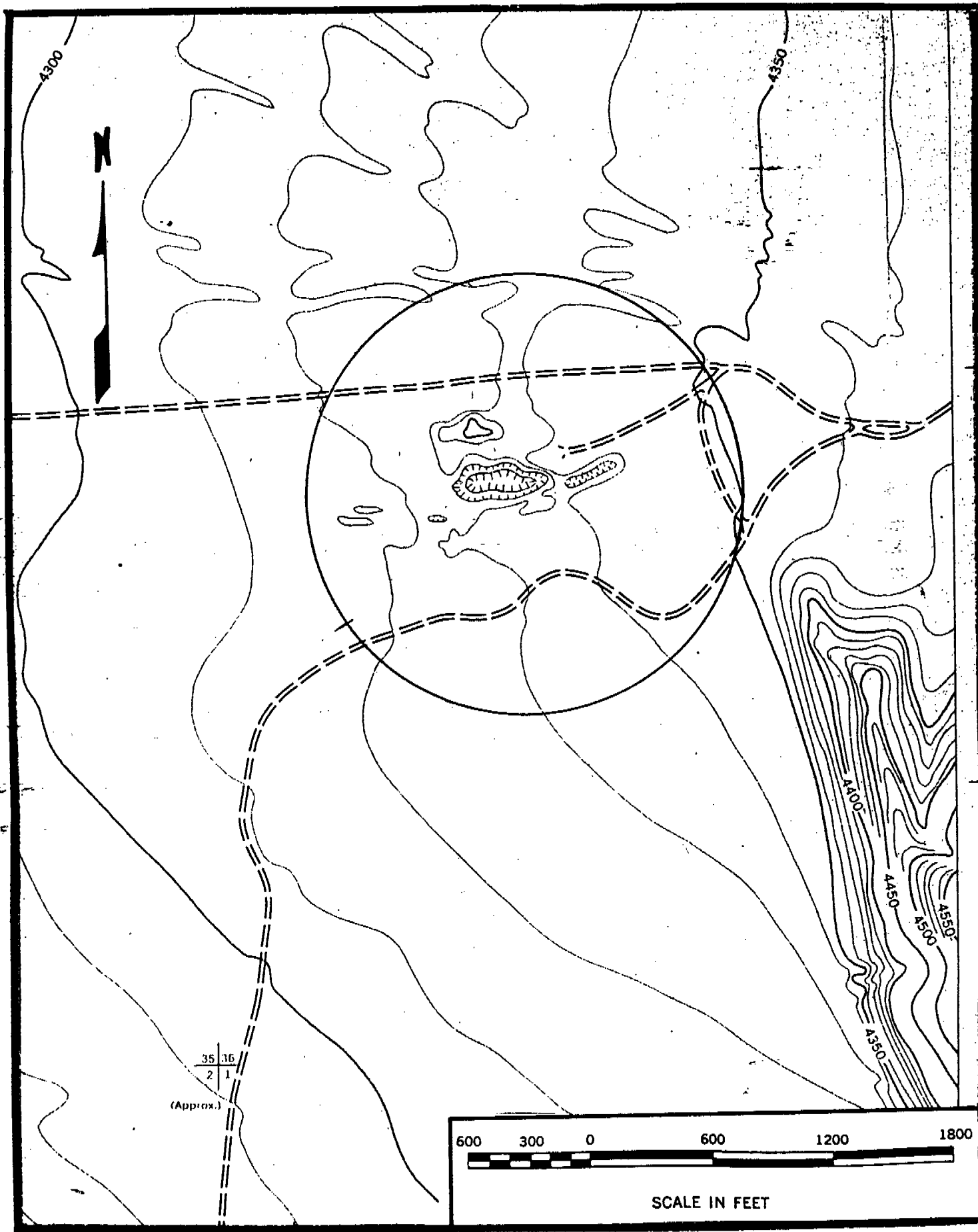
h. Environmental Recommendations.

(1) Implement soil sampling and analysis plan.

(2) Perform reactivity testing on selected samples.

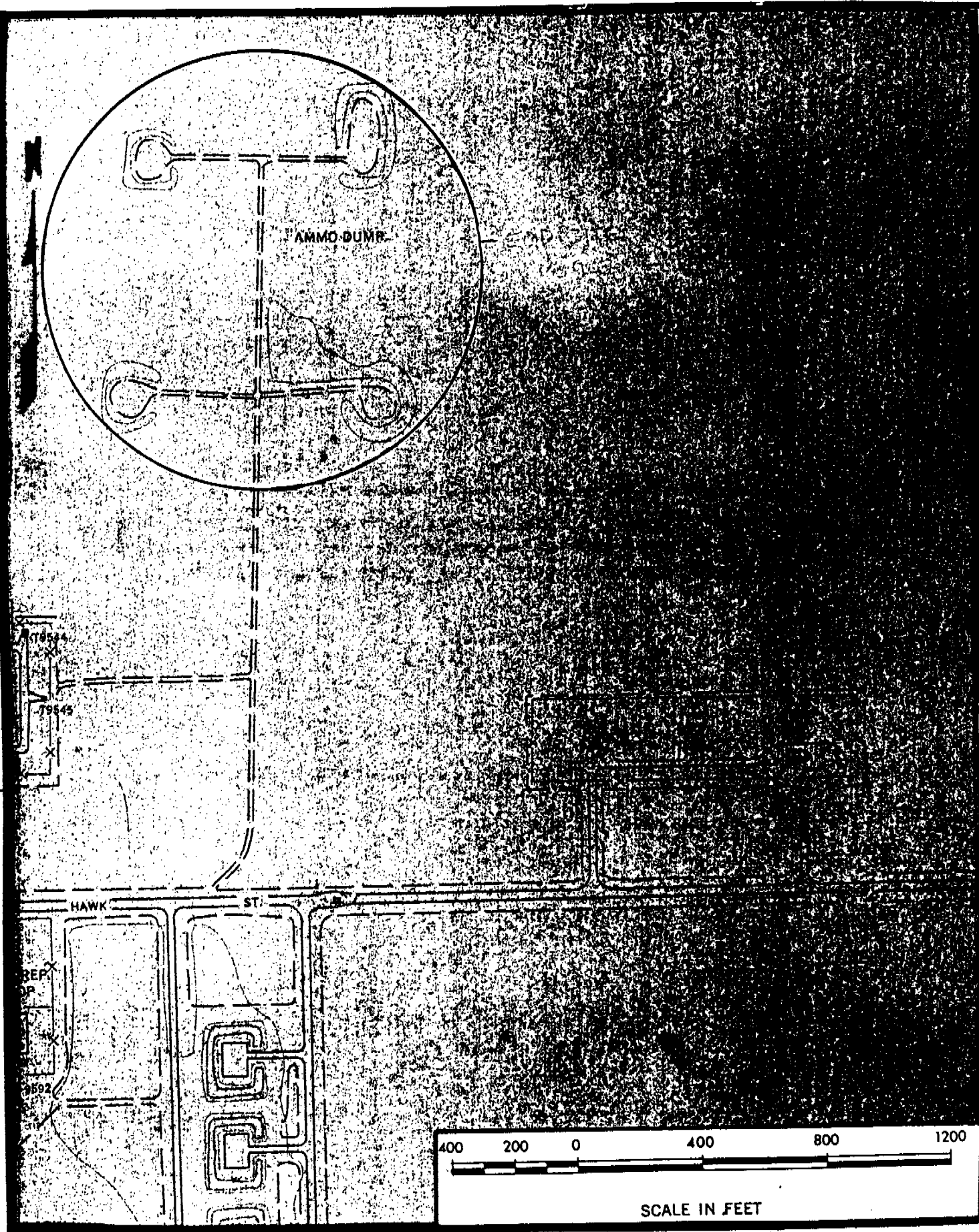
(3) Perform metals analysis for arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium, and silver.

i. References. 1, 3, 7, 8.



**FIGURE C-12: ACTIVE OPEN DETONATION AREA (FTBL-015)**  
**MC OREGON**





**FIGURE C-13 ACTIVE OPEN DETONATION RANGE (FTBL-015)**  
**MC ERROR**

16. UNIT NAME: FTBL-016, Dona Ana Range 41.

a. Type of Unit. Open Detonation Range.

b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-14.

c. Unit Description. The OD disposal area consists of three small pits. No burn stains were observed during field investigation. The Dona Ana Range 41 is the primary demolition range for engineer construction, demolition, and training. Other participating units are the 52d Engineers and 43d Engineers Companies, and all air defense artillery units having emergency destruction procedures for weapons. This range is infrequently used for OD destruction by 41st EOD. Usage is limited to once or twice per year.

d. Dates of Operation. 1940 - Ongoing. Open detonation operations occur only once per year (on average).

e. Waste Description. Authorized demolitions involve all types of weapons up to 145 kg (TNT equivalent), including Claymore mines and Sharpe charges.

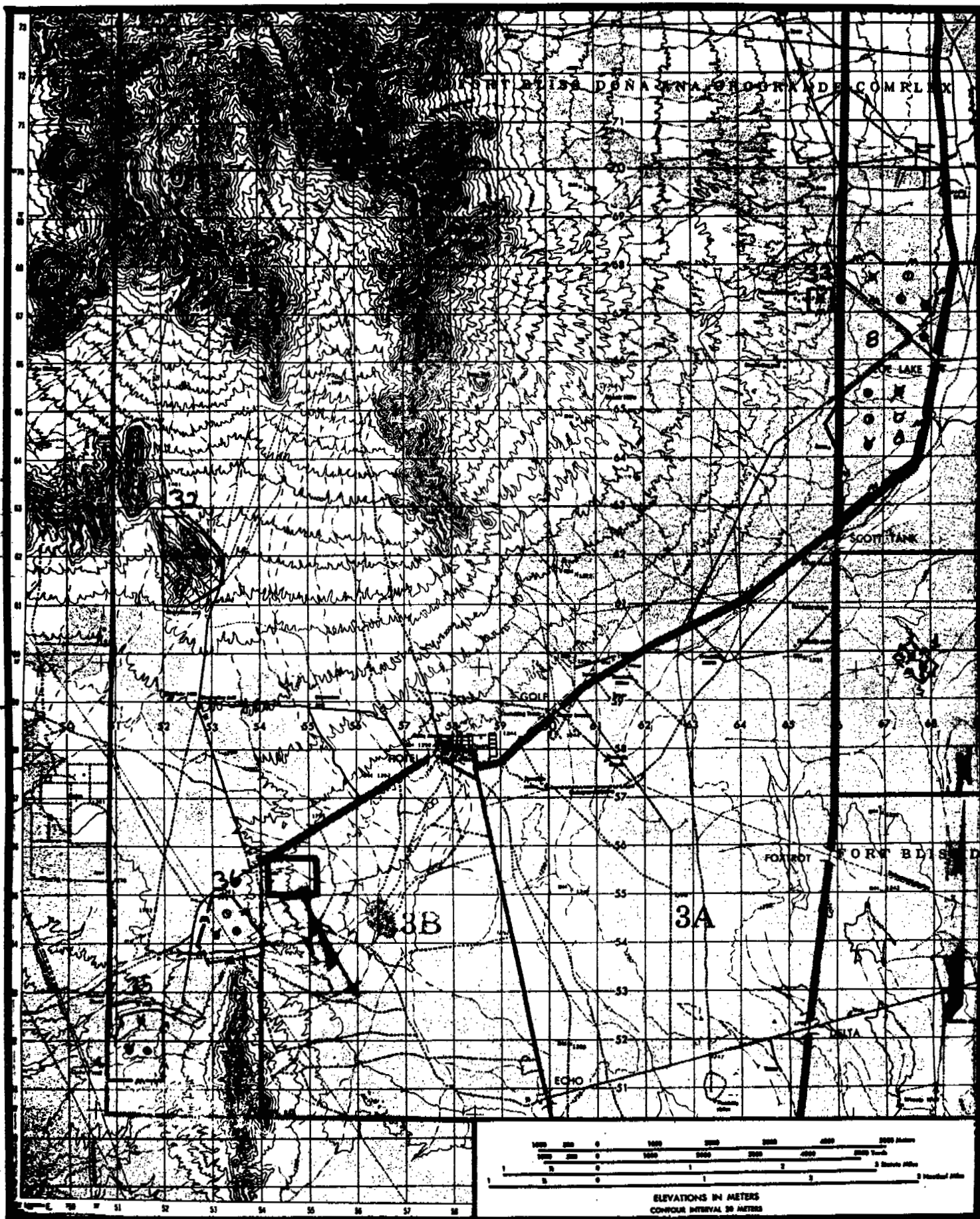
f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None.

g. Known/Suspected Releases. Suspected explosives and/or heavy metals.

h. Environmental Recommendations. Identical to FTBL-015.

i. References. 1.





**FIGURE C-14 DONA ANA ACTIVE OPEN DETONATION RANGE (FTBL-016)**

17. UNIT NAME: FTBL-017, Raytheon Chromic Acid Dump Pit.

a. Type of Unit. Cement Evaporation Pit.

b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-15. The location of the chromic acid dump pit is on property leased by the Raytheon Corporation at Biggs Army Airfield. The pit is northwest of the Raytheon Building and adjacent to a long cement pad, which was the foundation for fuel tank valves.

c. Unit Description. The Raytheon Corporation used chromic acid in metal cleaning operations. The waste solution from this operation was dumped periodically into the concrete pit which was 2 feet deep by 18 inches wide by 20 feet long. Six long cracks in the pit walls were observed running below ground level allowing contents to leach into the surrounding soil. Spillage of the solution as it was being poured into the pit also caused some surface contamination. The Chromic acid pit and surrounding area was cleaned up by a private contractor. The clean up procedure meets EP Toxicity standard for chromium of less than 5 mg/L.

d. Dates of Operation. 1980-1983.

e. Waste Description. Chromic acid, hexavalent chromium.

f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. Preliminary scan samples were taken of the contents of the chromic acid evaporation pit and the surrounding soil surface to establish the presence and levels of contamination. Analyses performed by USAEHA laboratories in 1983 confirmed the presence of chromic acid in the soil adjacent to the pit. [The extract from a representative sample of soil contained 2,400-2,800+mg/L using the EPA EP Toxicity Test methods]. Analyses also confirmed high concentrations of hexavalent chromium (4,587 µg/g) within the pit. The contaminated area was completely defined at a later date after further sampling throughout the area by USAEHA personnel.

g. Known/Suspected Releases. As determined by sampling and analyses, the soil was contaminated with chromium to a maximum of 13,713 µg/g (Cr+6 to a level of 4,587 µg/g). A caliche layer located 6 to 7 inches below the soil surface stopped the vertical migration of contamination except where cracks developed in the evaporation pit walls below the caliche layer. The horizontal migration had been checked to the south and west by a sand ridge. In general, depth to the ground water at Fort Bliss ranges from approximately 225 feet to 315 feet below the land surface. Therefore, ground-water contamination by the chromium waste is not expected.

h. Status of Site. This site will be closed as a Texas Class I Hazardous Waste Site by FTBL in conjunction with the Texas Water Commission. Closure should be completed by November 1987.

i. Environmental Recommendations. Continue with closure of site in conjunction with the Texas Water Commission.

j. References. 1, 4, 7.

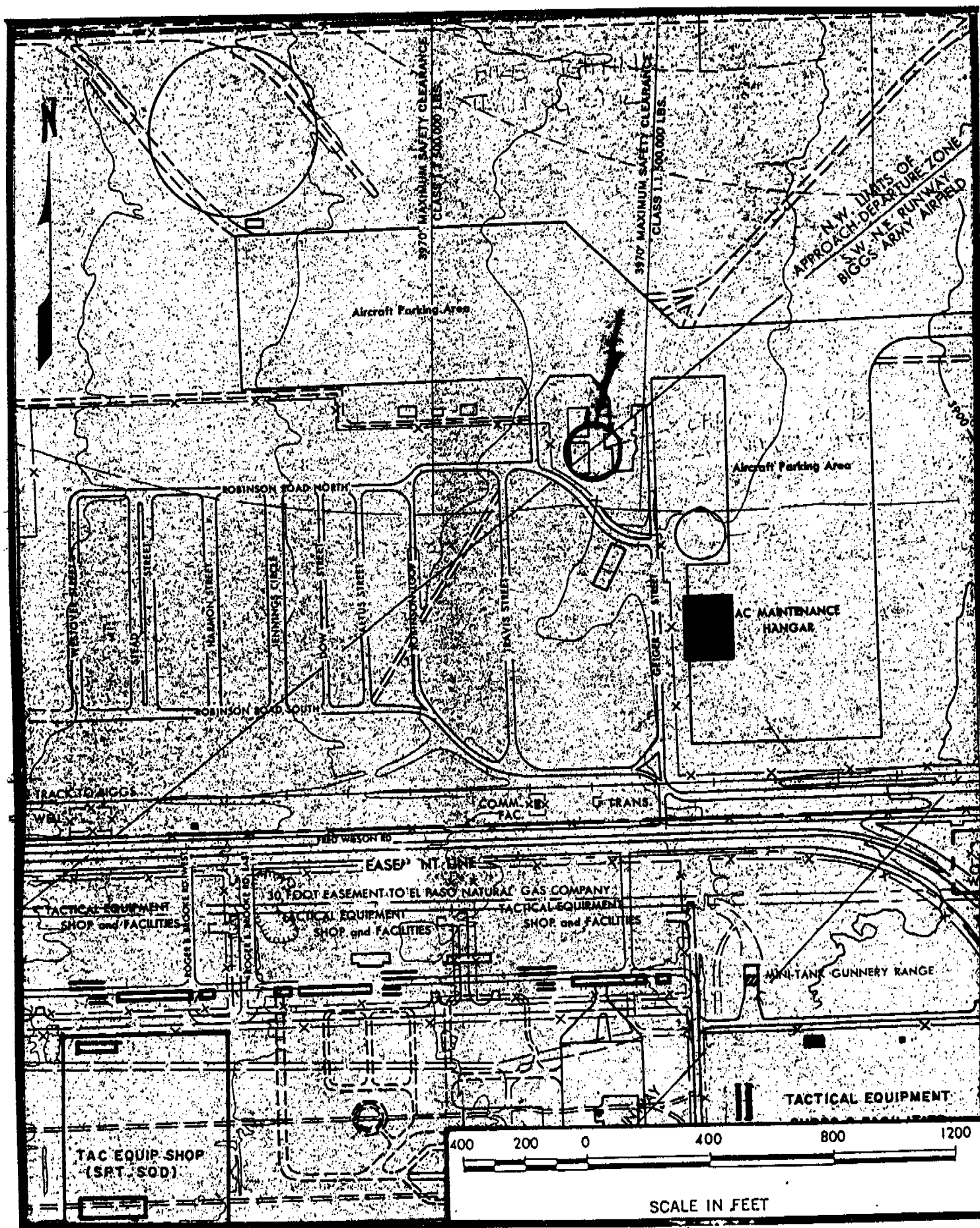


FIGURE C-15 RAYTHEON CHROMIC ACID PIT (FTBL-017)

18. UNIT NAME: FTBL-018, Biggs Army Airfield Fire Training Pit.

a. Type of Unit. Fire Training Pit

b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-15A.

c. Unit Description. The fire training area at Fort Bliss consists of approximately 8-10 burn sites within a 5-acre area near Biggs Army Airfield. During a September 1985 Hazardous Waste Special Study conducted by USAEHA, it was observed that each burn site had 55-gallon drums of waste material stored in the vicinity for use in training exercises. In addition, there was a large centralized storage area for drums at the site. At the time of the study, the training area was found to contain a total of 1,551 drums that potentially held at least 1 inch of material. One hundred sixty empty drums were also found.

d. Dates of Operation. 1980-1983.

e. Waste Description. The material within the drums and used for fire training purposes was generated on Fort Bliss and consisted of two basic categories of chemicals:

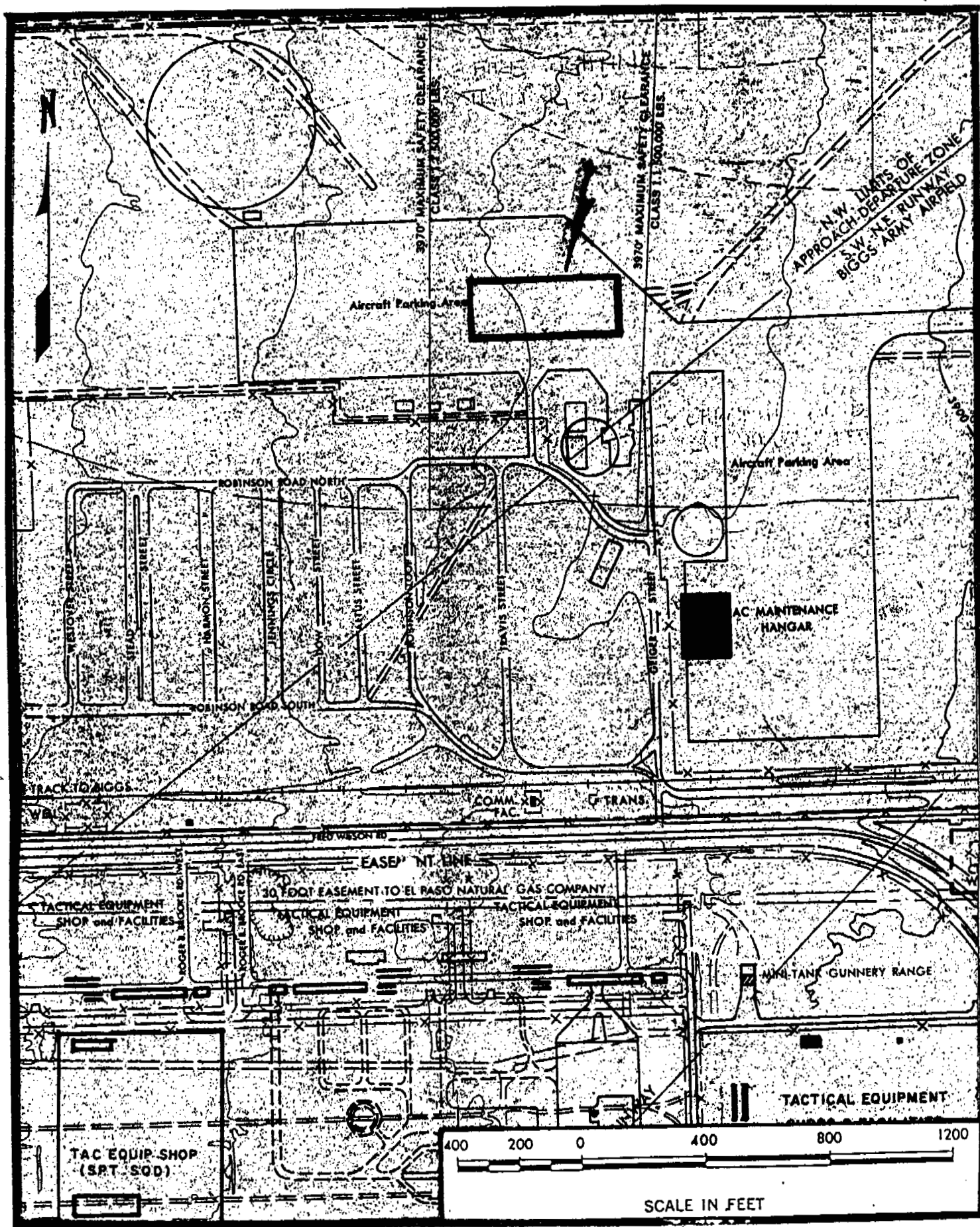
(1) Fuels, consisting of single components or mixtures of kerosene, diesel, gasoline, motor gasoline, aviation gasoline (AVGAS), jet fuel (JP-4), etc.

(2) Waste/Used Oil alone or in combination with maintenance shop/motor pool waste (i.e., hydraulic fluid, degreasing solvent, etc.), and the potential for a variety of other solvents generated on the installation.

f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. The study by USAEHA in September 1985 was conducted to identify the contents of the 1,551 55-gallon drums of waste material stored throughout the fire training area and to recommend disposal options for the material. Of the drums sampled, only 155 were found to contain greater than 1 inch of material. Of these, 12.2 percent contained small amounts of chlorinated solvents. Also during September, another sampling and analysis study was conducted by USAEHA to evaluate the existence and extent of soil contamination caused by the use of waste oils and fuels for fire training exercises.

g. Known/Suspected Releases. Past investigations have shown traces of various chlorinated hydrocarbons to be present in one particular burn area, the fuselage of a large aircraft. The results of the USAEHA soil study identified the presence of chlorinated hydrocarbons in three samples, although no firm conclusions could be made about the level or extent of contamination. It was, therefore, recommended in the Agency report that the site be resampled.





**FIGURE C-15A BIGGS ARMY AIRFIELD FIRE TRAINING PIT (FTBL-018)**

h. Status of Site. Closed by State authorities. Closure plan being finalized. The site is currently under investigation by a private contractor hired by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District. The results of this investigation will determine the extent of remedial actions. Drums of waste material are currently being disposed of under guidelines from the State of Texas. Final closure will be coordinated by the State of Texas Water Commission.

i. Environmental Recommendations. Continue with closure and drum disposal actions currently underway, and continue coordination with State of Texas Water Commission on these actions.

j. References. 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10.

19. UNIT NAME: FTBL-019, Pesticide Storage and Mixing Area, Butler Buildings 60-36 and 60-276.

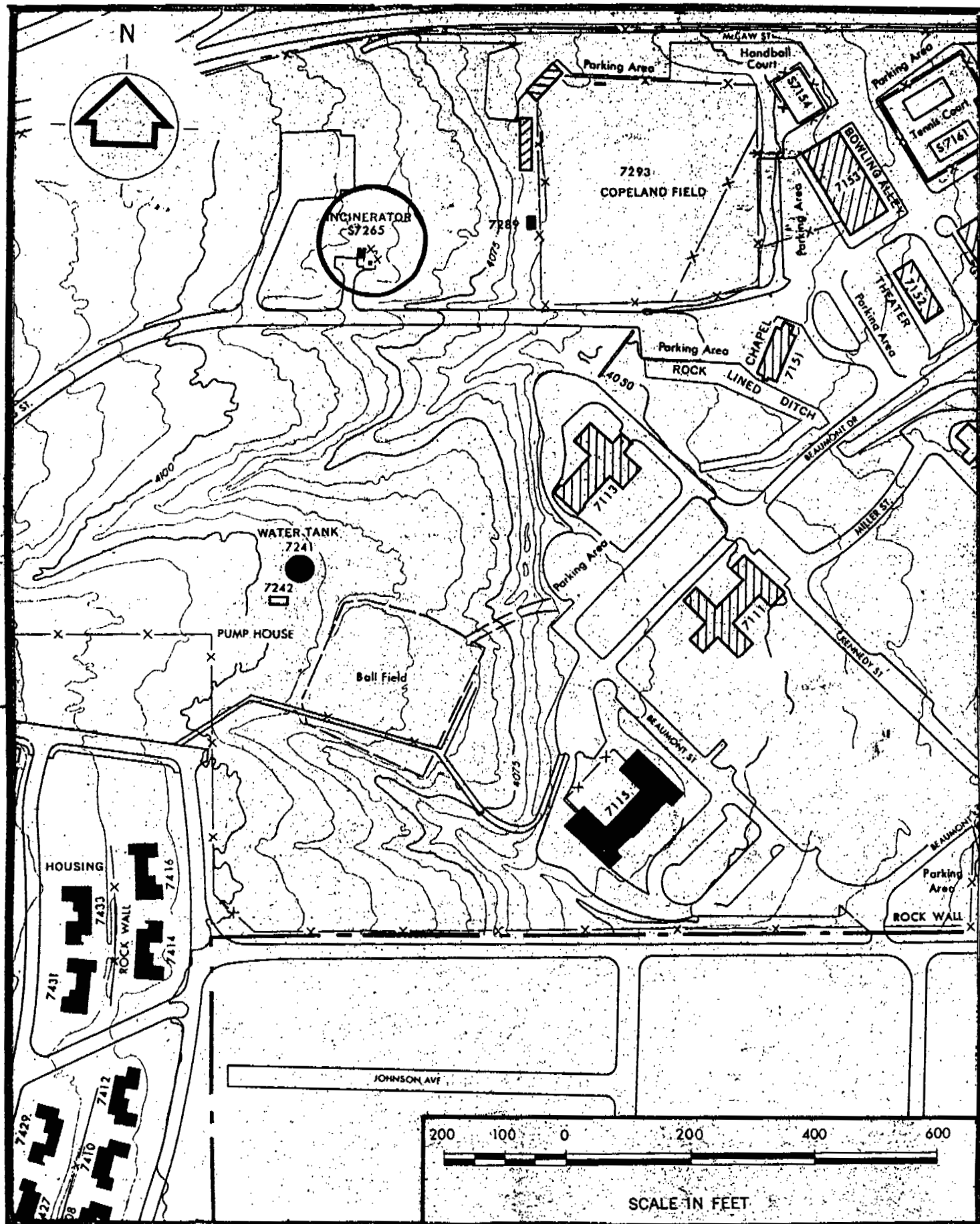
- a. Type of Unit. Pesticide Storage and Mixing Area
- b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-16.
- c. Unit Description. Pesticide storage and mixing area, Buildings 60-36 and 60-276.
- d. Dates of Operation. 1982-1983.
- e. Waste Description. Chlordane, diazinon, malathion and DDT.
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. During a January 1983 Hazardous Waste Management Survey conducted by USAEHA, an ongoing spill problem was identified outside the pesticide mixing area. Soil surface samples taken at the time of the survey were analyzed by USAEHA and revealed concentrations of the waste pesticides mentioned above.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. Soil contamination from waste pesticides is evident from the results of the sample analyses; however, the extent is not yet known. The highest level of pesticide found was 77.9 ppm of metabolized chlordane.
- h. Status of Site. Ongoing. No cleanup performed.
- i. Environmental Recommendations. Develop a soil sample and analysis plan to further identify the extent of contamination.
- j. Reference. 7.





20. UNIT NAME: FTBL-020, Pathological Incinerator.

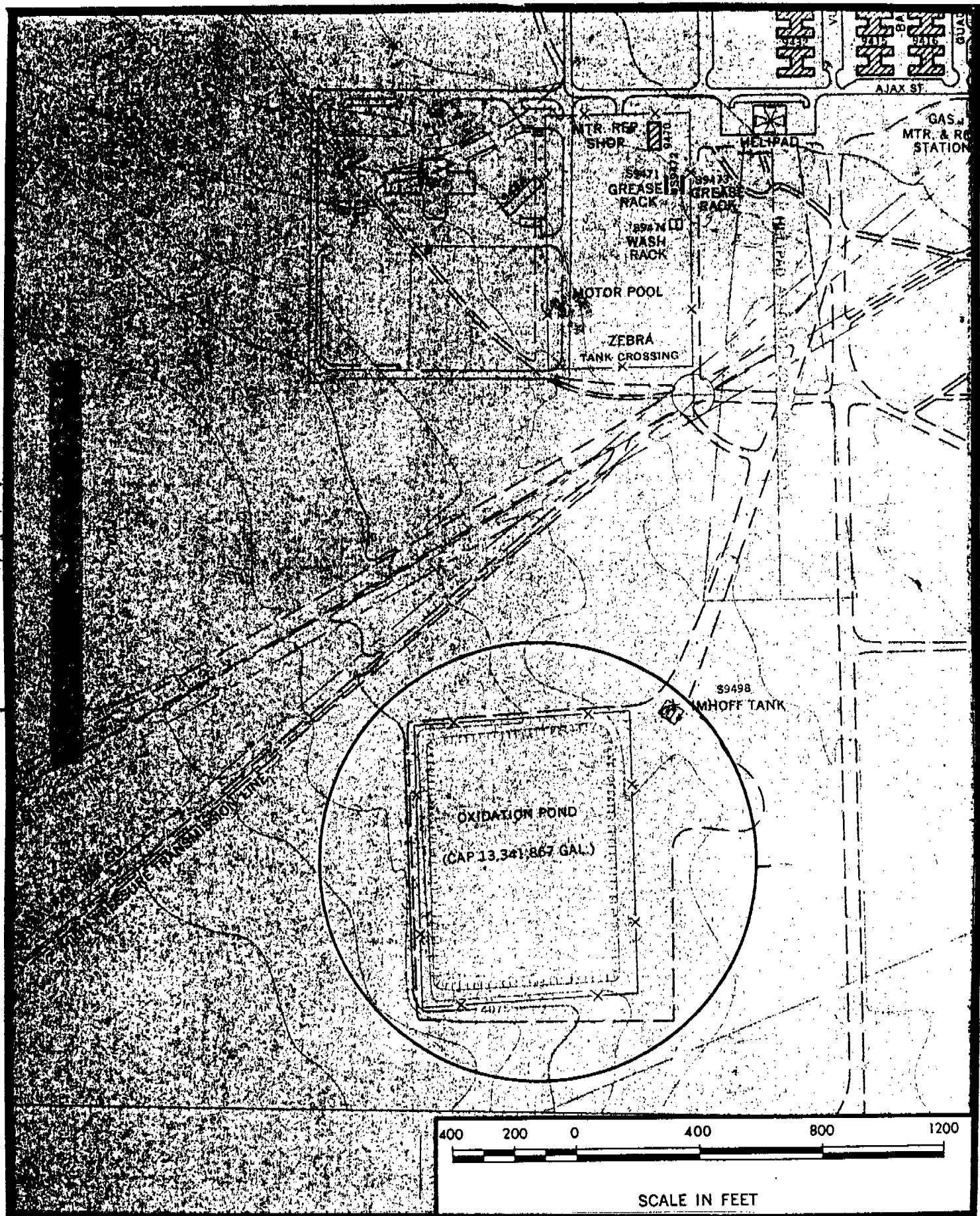
- a. Type of Unit. Pathological Incinerator.
- b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-17. Building S7265.
- c. Unit Description. Pathological, Natural Gas Incinerator. Volume of waste generated per day is approximately 20 lbs.
- d. Dates of Operation. 1986 - Ongoing.
- e. Waste Description. Animal carcasses and human limbs, (glass implements present during site visit). Infectious waste disposed of in Landfill No. 1.
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. Air monitoring: The incinerator was within Texas air quality standards for an opacity test, conducted during 1986.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. Ash disposed of at sanitary landfill.
- h. Environmental Recommendations. None.
- i. Reference. 12.



**FIGURE C-17 PATHOLOGICAL INCINERATOR (FTBL-020)**

21. UNIT NAME: FTBL-021, McGregor Oxidation Lagoon.

- a. Type of Unit. Oxidation Lagoon.
- b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-18. McGregor Range.
- c. Unit Description. Domestic wastewater oxidation lagoon. Field investigation found liquid at a high level, covering the entire lagoon surface. Freeboard appeared to be several feet. The lagoon is reported to be lined.
- d. Dates of Operation. Unknown.
- e. Waste Description. Domestic wastewater.
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None known.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. None known.
- h. Environmental Recommendations. None.
- i. Reference. 12.



**FIGURE C-18 MC GREGOR OXIDATION LAGOON (FTBL-021)**

22. UNIT NAME: FTBL-022, OroGrande Oxidation Lagoon.

a. Type of Unit. Oxidation Lagoon.

b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-19. OroGrande Range Complex.

c. Unit Description. Domestic wastewater oxidation lagoon. Field investigation found the lagoon to have no standing water. The lagoon is reported to be lined. The lagoon is vegetated.

d. Dates of Operation. Unknown.

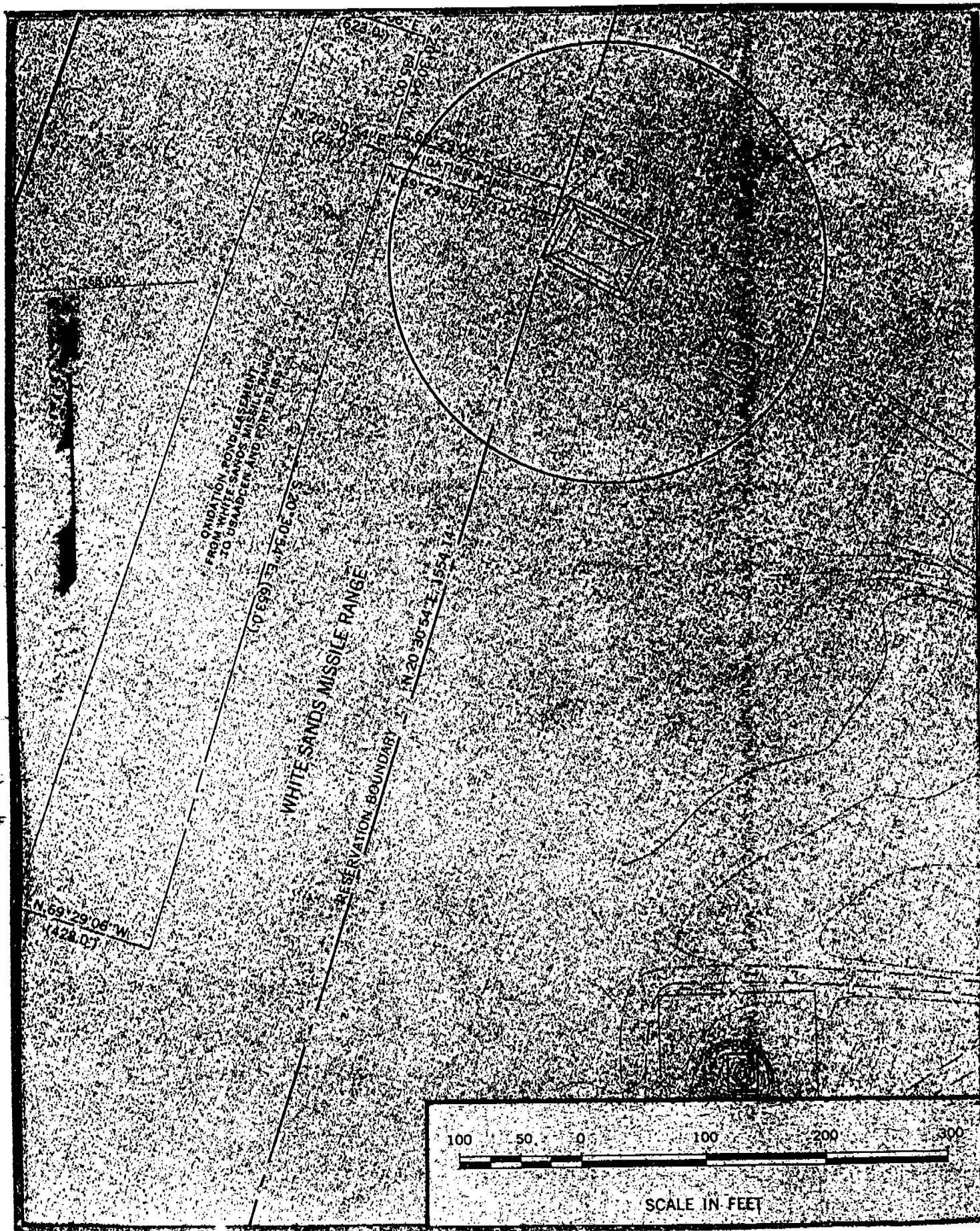
e. Waste Description. Domestic wastewater.

f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None known.

g. Known/Suspected Releases. None known.

h. Environmental Recommendations. None.

i. Reference. 12.



**FIGURE C-19 ORO GRANDE OXIDATION LAGOON (FTBL-022)**

23. UNIT NAME: FTBL-023, Dona Ana Oxidation Lagoon.

- a. Type of Unit. Oxidation Lagoon.
- b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-9A.
- c. Unit Description. Wastewater in center of lagoon. Site has two adjacent lagoons. The lagoons are reported to be unlined.
- d. Dates of Operation. Unknown.
- e. Waste Description. Domestic wastewater.
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None known.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. None known. The lagoons are unlined, therefore, a potential for ground water contamination exists.
- h. Environmental Recommendations. None.
- i. Reference. 12.



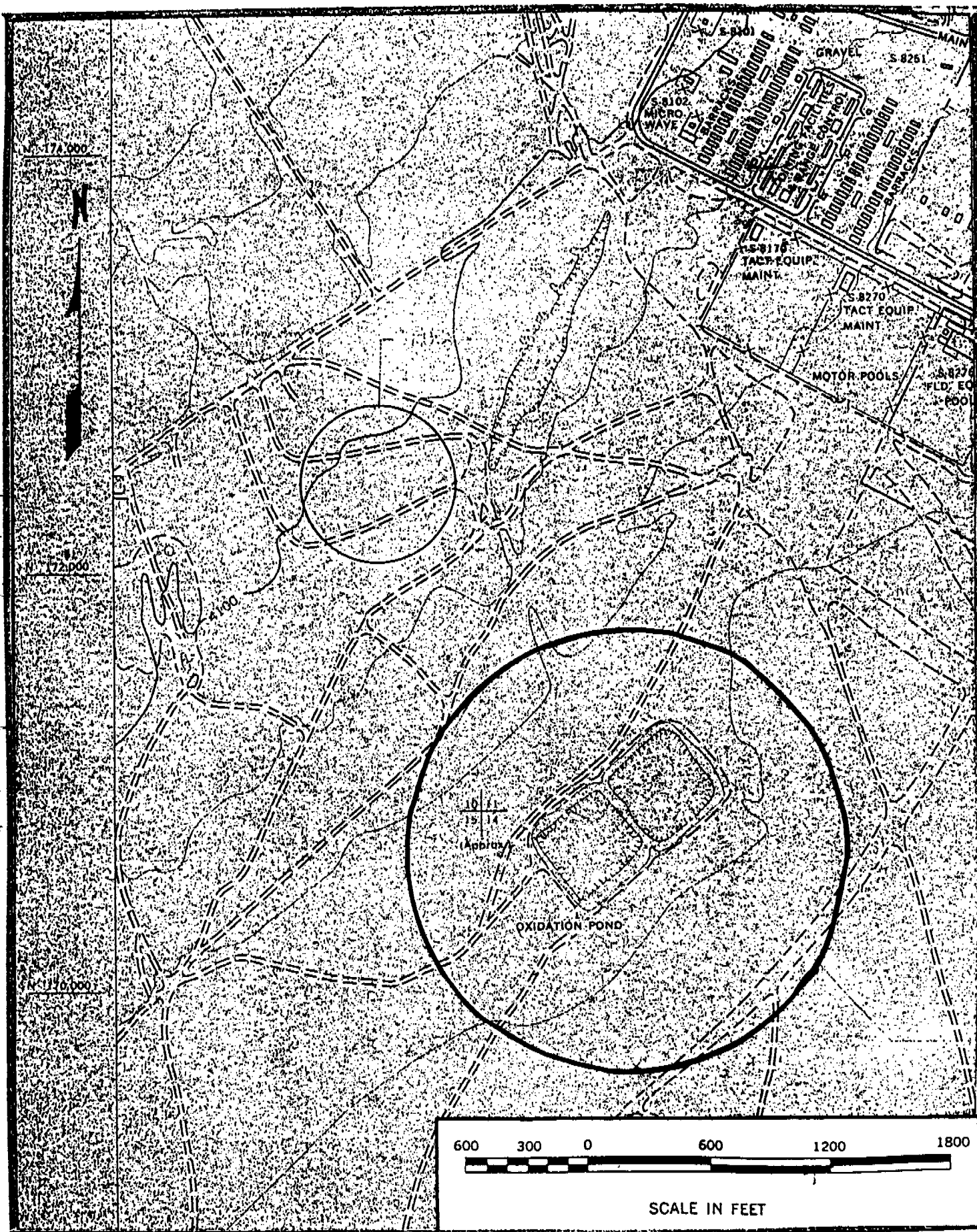
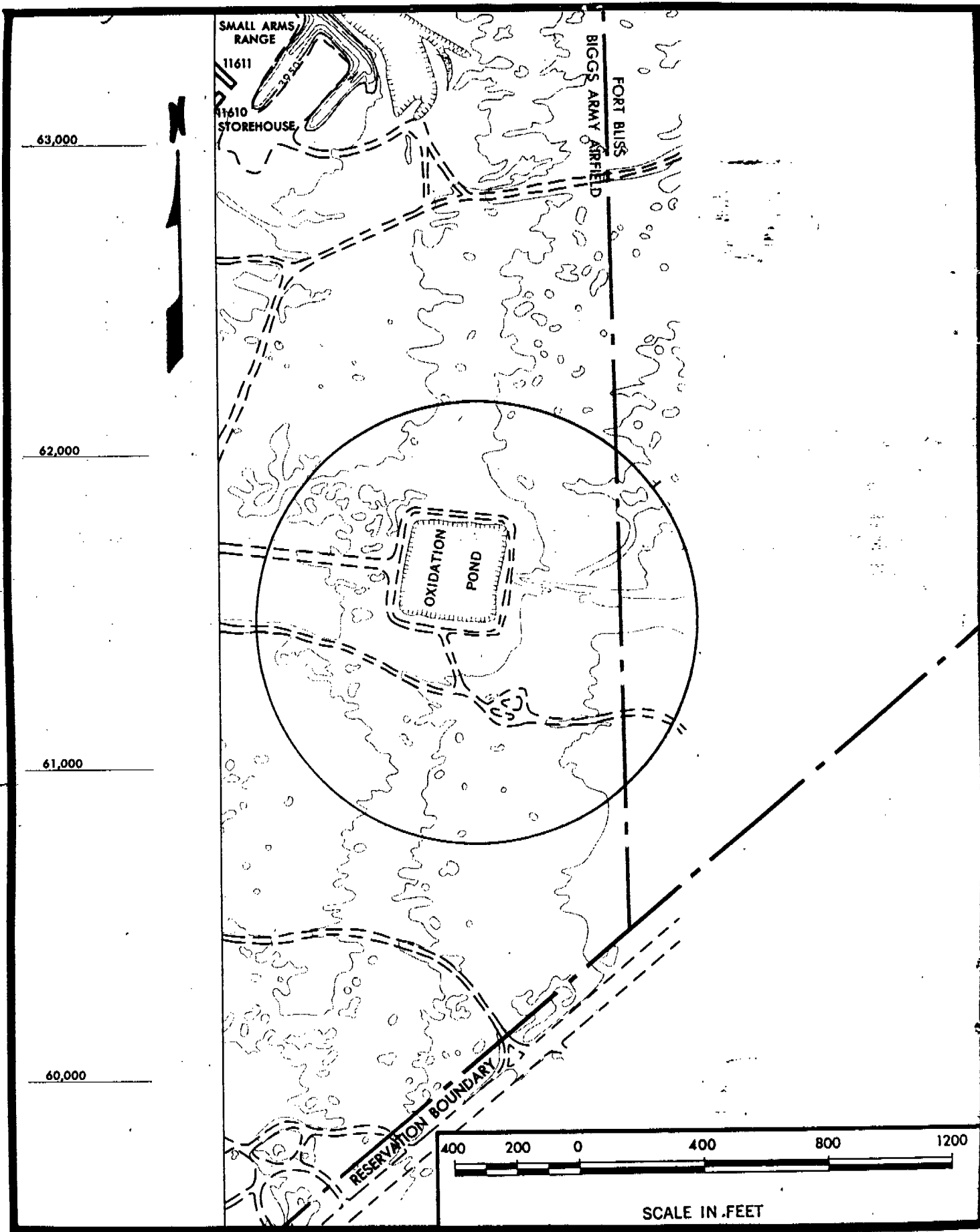


FIGURE C- 9A DONA ANA OXIDATION LAGOON (FTBL-023)



24. UNIT NAME: FTBL-024, Oxidation Lagoon (NCO Academy).

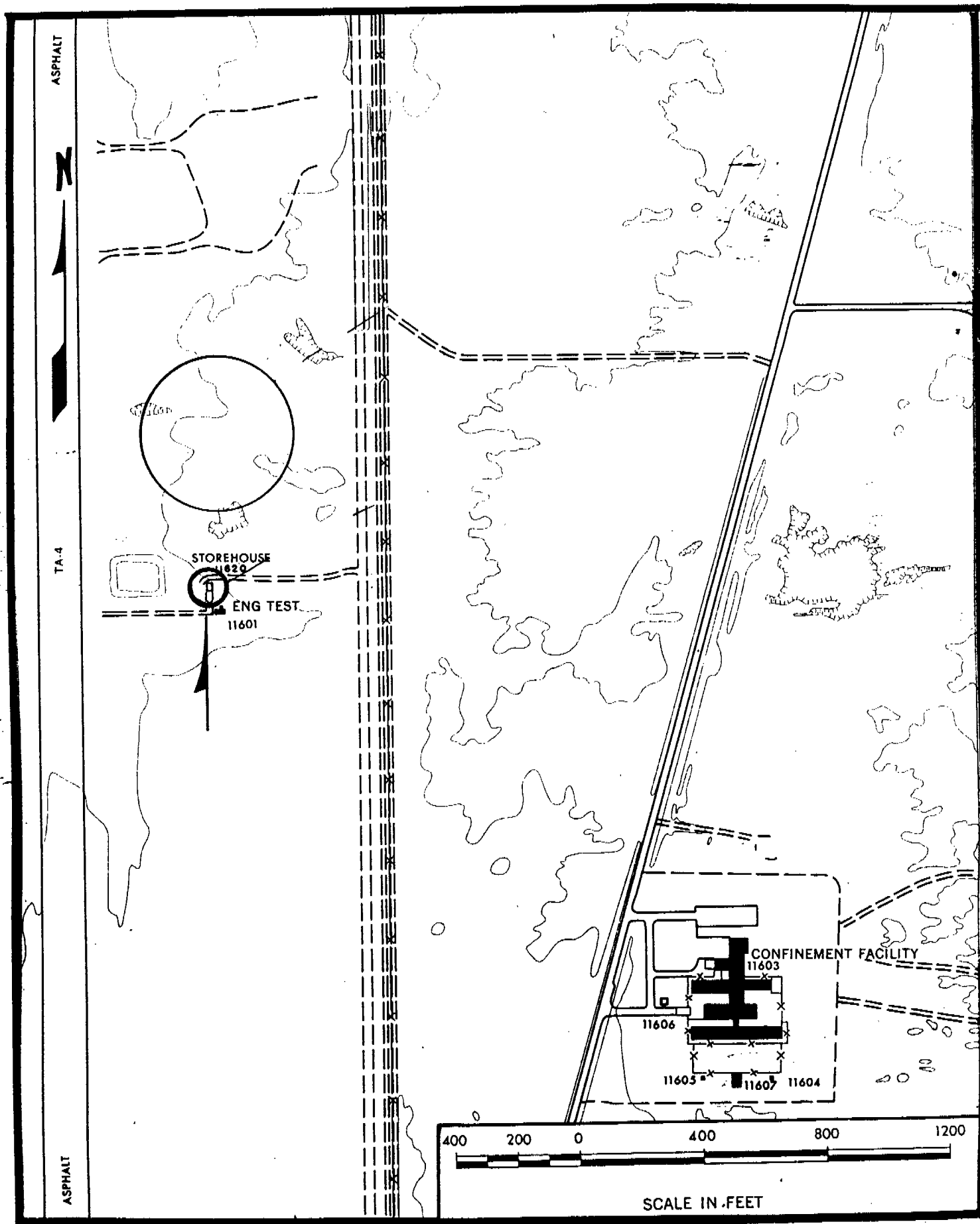
- a. Type of Unit. Oxidation Lagoon (spill).
- b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-20. This site is east of the disciplinary barracks servicing the NCO Academy.
- c. Unit Description. Three lagoons. One main and two overflow lagoons in line. The lagoons are unlined.
- d. Dates of Operation. 1960-Present.
- e. Waste Description. Primary lagoon: Domestic Wastewater. Second overflow lagoon: Waste from fuel tank purging is generated (2-gallon purging solution plus 5,000 gallons of water) three to four times per year.
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. Five- to ten-thousand gallon spill of contaminated fuel. The lagoons are unlined, therefore a potential for ground water contamination exists.
- h. Environmental Recommendations. Sample soil to determine penetration depth of fuel spill and whether any hazardous constituents were contained in fuel. Following testing for depth of contamination and hazardous constituents, remedial actions should be coordinated with the State of Texas.
- i. Reference. 12.



**FIGURE C-20** NCO ACADEMY OXIDATION LAGOON (SPILL) (FTBL-024)

25. UNIT NAME: FTBL-025, Hazardous Waste and PCB Storage Facility.

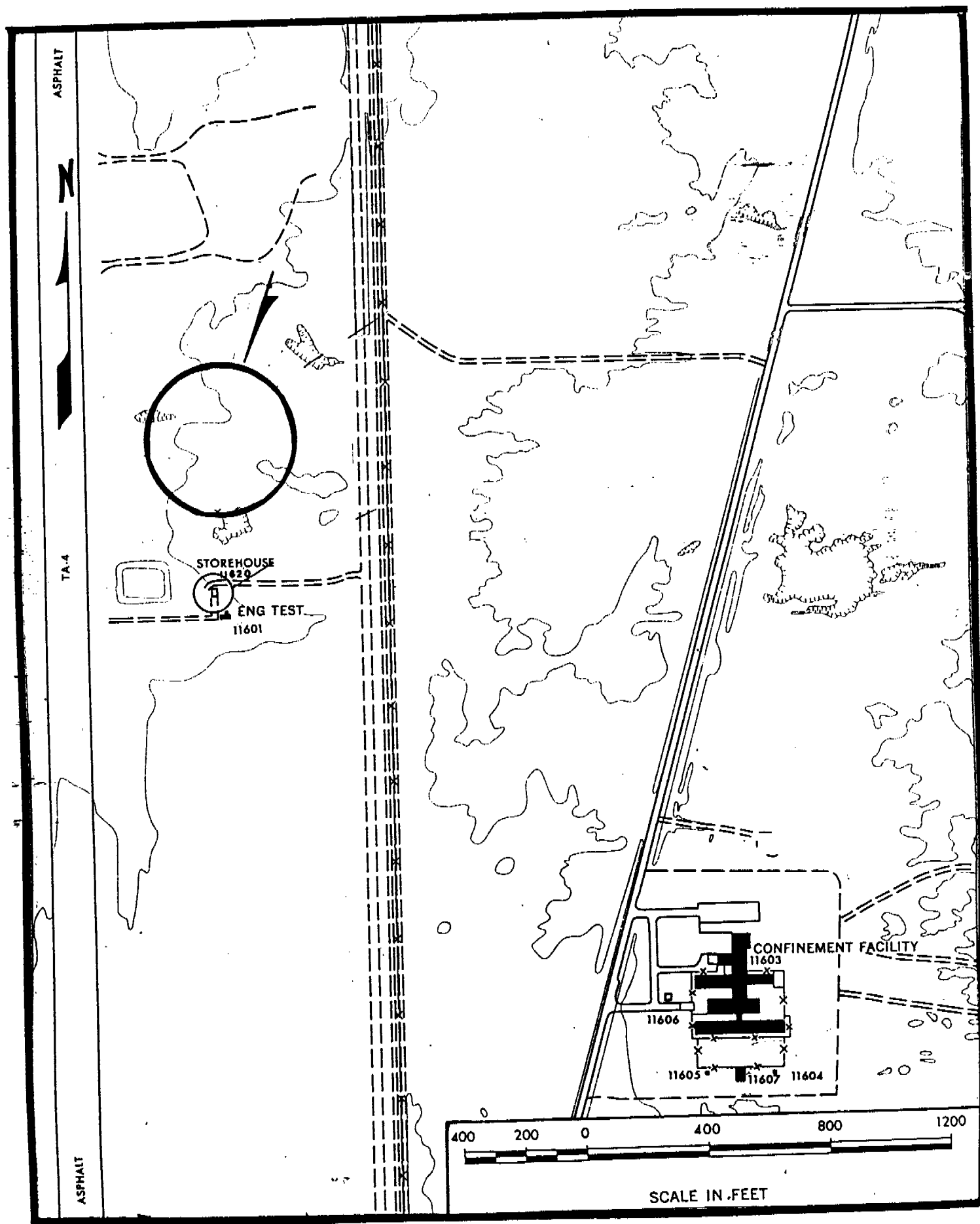
- a. Type of Unit. Hazardous Waste and PCB Storage Facility.
- b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-21. Building 11614, east of Biggs Airfield.
- c. Unit Description. The facility includes a secure metal building on a bermed cement pad of approximately 20 feet X 40 feet, with a 6-inch curb. Outdoor PCB storage is on degraded asphalt and soil. Some PCB items are stored in boxes and metal drip pans.
- d. Dates of Operation. 1982-Present.
- e. Waste Description. PCBs, chromic acid, corrosives, ignitables, toxics, and reactives.
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None known.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. There was evidence of leakage from the box containing PCB capacitors, and from non-PCB transformers. Two Leaking PCB capacitors were stored in a shallow metal drip pan on soil. Here there is the potential for environmental contamination.
- h. Environmental Recommendations. Develop a sampling plan to determine the extent of PCB contamination adjacent to storage building. Remedial actions will depend on results of sample analysis and should be coordinated with the State of Texas. Store PCB transformers and capacitors in accordance with requirements set forth in 40 CFR 761.65.
- i. Reference. 12.



**FIGURE C-21 HAZARDOUS WASTE AND PCB STORAGE FACILITY (FTBL-025)**

26. UNIT NAME: FTBL-026, Raytheon Hazardous Waste Storage Facility.

- a. Type of Unit. Hazardous Waste Storage Facility.
- b. Location of Unit. See Figure C-15B.
- c. Unit Description. This storage facility has two covered and bermed concrete pads surrounded by a chain link fence. The pads are of epoxy-sealed concrete and have a 6-inch berm.
- d. Dates of Operation. 1985-Present.
- e. Waste Description. Hazardous wastes including ignitables, toxics, and corrosives.
- f. Previous Environmental Monitoring. None.
- g. Known/Suspected Releases. None.
- h. Environmental Recommendations. None.
- i. Reference. 12.



**FIGURE C-23 FIRE TRAINING AREA (OLD) (FTBL-028)**

APPENDIX D  
EXAMPLE LETTER

(Office Symbol)

Federal Facilities Coordinator  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Regional Office, Region VI  
1445 Ross Avenue  
Dallas, TX 75202-2733

SUBJECT: Identification and Evaluation of Solid Waste Management Units at  
Fort Bliss, Texas

1. The U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA) conducted a Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) Evaluation for Fort Bliss (FTBL). The enclosed document is a draft study accomplished by USAEHA for the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command. The document is for review by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as the preliminary step in conducting a RCRA Facility Assessment, specified under the 1984 Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments §Section 3004(u)é.

2. The purpose of the enclosed draft document was to identify, describe and evaluate all SWMU's on FTBL and to delineate those units requiring further sampling, investigation or corrective action. The SWMU evaluation provides detailed information concerning each SWMU on FTBL and will greatly assist the EPA in preparation for their Visual Site Inspection at FTBL.

3. The FTBL requests the Federal Facilities Coordinator at EPA have the appropriate EPA personnel peruse the enclosed draft document. In addition, please contact the FTBL environmental coordinator within 30 days to make arrangements for a site visit to inspect the SWMU's. One goal of the visit will be to discuss with FTBL and USAEHA personnel those SWMU's requiring further investigation and to define the general environmental tasks of that investigation and to define the general environmental tasks of that investigation.

4. The Environmental Coordinator at FTBL is Mr.XXXXX. Mr.XXXXX may be contacted at (XXX) XXX-XXXX.

Encl

(SIGNATURE BLOCK)

APPENDIX E

REFERENCES

1. Title 40, CFR, 1987 rev, Part 264, Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.
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